P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,901—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
CLYDE	4092	R. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7962	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5186	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partit	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	7294	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7958	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5186	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M. L. SOBRAON	7340	J. M. Wilmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	7294	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5186	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M. L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed to board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,929	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,160	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 185.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	29th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feltner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILVIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 950.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 18th via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th April 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 31st Mar. 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,583	E. Pizzarello	26th April.
" DeCALDUINO	4,186	G. Canepa	24th May.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	900	820	860	910	1,000
2nd "	525	600	585	560	600
3rd "	150	"	"	—	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,500 from BOMBAY via HONGKONG, sailing at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,223 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 2nd April.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 27th March, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 5th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahommerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departure thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Employés, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 5,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 233, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (20,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Rate Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM COBLENTZ.

HOCKS.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	30 0	16 4	27 0	14 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	37 8	19 8	33 8	17 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	65 0	33 8	58 0	30 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	58 0	31 0	52 0	27 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	41 8	.....	37 0	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	31 8	17 4	28 0	15 8
OPPENHEIM	"	34 8	16 4	22 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	"	42 8	23 0	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	59 8	31 0	53 8	28 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	51 8	28 0	46 4	25 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	60 4	34 8	54 0	31 0
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	"	76 8	42 0	68 8	37 8

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	28 8	16 4	25 8	14 8
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	31 0	16 12	27 8	15 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	25 0	14 0	22 8	12 8
CARLOWITZ	"	17 4	.....	15 8	.....

CLARETS BURGUNDIES.

NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"DERMALINE" OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

8 Annas per Pot.

IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF

"DERMALINE" MIXTURE

TAKEN ONCE A DAY, MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.

Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MALARIA VS. NEMESIS.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC. In effect marvellous. The only Antidote for Ague, Influenza, Plague, &c., Preventative and Curative. Many lives saved. No body should be without it as Epidemic on. Per Bottle Re. 1.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam. For Lung and Throat Diseases. The Powerful Voice Tonic. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces Instantaneously the original colour of the Hair. Per Case, Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON AND COMPANY,

ZOOMA MUSJID, 170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (S.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer the a at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M. S. ECLIPSE NIGGER MINSTREL TROUPE.

GRAND PERFORMANCES AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 2ND AND TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD, AT 9 P.M.

In aid of NAVAL BRIGADE BRANCH TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR, H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL BOSANQUET AND BRIG-GENL. VENTRIS.

A New Musical Burlesque entitled BLUE-EYED SUSAN by the ECLIPSE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

PRICES—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

Plan at KNIGHT WAYMOUTH & Co., Apollo Bunder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 469 OF 1897.

MOTIRAM SAKALCHAND .....Plaintiff.

vs.

RUTTONBAI and OTHERS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, whereby the said Motiram Sakalchand the Plaintiff above-named, was appointed a Special Commissioner. Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts affecting the Estate of "THE LATE VALDAS SAKALCHAND, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Vadnagar, in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, on or about the 16th day of December, 1896, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the Office of Messrs. Bhashit and Dhanjisha, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof in default whereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order and the said Special Commissioner after the expiration of the aforesaid date, will publish his report and thereafter an order will be obtained in this Suit to distribute the balance of the Estate of the said Vithaldas Sakalchand, which is now in the hands of the receivers appointed in this Suit, amongst such creditors only whose claims shall have been duly proved at the date of such order.—Dated this, 29th day of March, 1900.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
* BULLET do, No. 4	70	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	8
" FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
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SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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SILVER MOUNTED Walking Sticks. Newest shape Handles. A large selection, from Rs. 3—ASQUITH & FORD, Apollo Street.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 8, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November, The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow is is believed is to be let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 15 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000

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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 19 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	1,384 15 0

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Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50		28	16
With Single Temple 50		24	13
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Folders or Pince Nez....50		24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has met universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dressing-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 13.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

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English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.

Furniture of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

* If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 690 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

3 years and 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay 1st February, 1900.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000

RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities on commission, and receives same for safe custody and collects Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nawara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody receiving Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on Approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).

G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 9 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers,

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOIHOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, Sonth, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES, AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes)

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EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

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BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

CLUB BLEND „

O. H. L. LIQUEUR „

SLATER'S V. O. „

RODGER'S GLENLIVET „

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR „

PRIVATE RESERVE „

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, 3 six chamber revolvers, Colt's Webley's and Smith and Wesson's.

1 ebonized new grand upright piano, by Delamere and Co.

1 mahogany cot-age piano by Soundy, in good order.

The property of an officer, consisting of mathematical instruments, range instruments, drawing instruments, drawing scales and papers, 6 volumes "Peninsular war," 2 volumes "Invasion of Crimea" and a number of other books, steel trunks, etc.

The property of the late Captain A. C. Clark—

A number of books.

On account of the concerned, Ex. s. s. Rothenfels:—

BLATE—500 bags epsom salt.

By order of Mr. E. E. Bhagat, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hugo Schwer and Co., and the underwriters Ex. s. s. Baldino:—

Cut of E E B	6	50 bundles	damaged brass wire.
Do.	6328	50 do.	do.
Do.	6242	35 do.	do.
Do.	6241	15 do.	do.
Do.	6917	40 do.	do.
Do.	6914	15 do.	do.
Do.	6246	50 do.	do.

By order of Rustomjee Cowasjee Pawree, and on account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Muncherjee Hakim.—

1 Waltham gold watch.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Bomi Abdoo Cadar Hussonally Yasi:—

38 bales each, 300 lbs grey yarn No. 10, elephant tickets of Dinshaw Petit Mill.

On account and at the risk of Joosub Ebrahim—

2 6 metal keyless watches.

4 dozen 500 rolls, white cotton braids.

1 case 400 packets, white cotton round bobbins.

1 case 30 1 gross pearl buttons.

2 cases 21 gross woollen pipes.

3 cases 1490 packets, cotton braids.

1 case 11 1-4 gross, Briar wood pipes.

AT 2 P.M.

Several pneumatic bicycles by Singer and other makers.

1 second hand victoria, in good order.

1 strong built, office shigram.

1 glass fronted brougham.

1 light dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Joosub Abba, (Chief Jade and) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of woollen, cotton and marino ladies and gents' socks

NOTICES.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, AT NOON.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Secretary,

Bombay, 30th March, 1900.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

WE, the undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and are now prepared to receive all renewal Premiums and transact Fire Business at Current Rates.

T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Chief Representatives.

Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES,

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Specialty.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Capri August 1st 26 by 32.....	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The - 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curator Gont, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Defensor (Pups, Kittens, Ducklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Endymion—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Farnglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Lea	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Prinsep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Fr... May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Forestaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Good-morning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonnenbench	...	
... and Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 20 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 6-36m., 1-15a. Low water, 0-33m., 7-5a.

Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Graham's Building, 12 noon.

Novelty Theatre, The Eclipse Nigger Minstrel Troupe, 9 p.m.

POSTAL EXCHANGE NOTICE.—With effect from Saturday, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 6, viz., 1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.—The Bombay Cycle Agency, of Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, who have ten depots in India, and who were appointed cycle agents to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1898, have learnt by wire from their Lahore office that H. E. the Governor of the Punjab has been graciously pleased to extend his patronage to them.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—In connection with the 40th Conference of the C. M. S. in Western India, a missionary meeting will be held in the new Mission Church Hall, Girgaum, to-morrow, at 6 p.m., Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., will take the chair, and addresses will be given by the Revs. W. C. Whiteside, C. W. Thorne, and Mr. F. Anderson.

THEFT OF RICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sheyjee Waljee, an old offender, with four previous convictions against him, was charged with the theft of twelve seers of rice. It appears that yesterday afternoon, accused entered a rice godown, belonging to one Jooma Mahomed; and while the owner was busy he walked away with the rice. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURTHER LAW SUCCESS.—Miss Matilda Coutinho, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. (Edin.), L. F. S. and P. (Glas.), daughter of the late Dr. A. M. G. Coutinho, sister-in-law and cousin of Dr. J. V. Coutinho, who was the first Portuguese young lady to obtain European degrees, after taking a course of post-Graduates' lectures in midwifery and diseases of women and children and passing the necessary examination, was granted the diploma of L. M. (Dublin) and qualified as a "specialist."

SERIES OF THEFTS.—Inspector Good of the E Division, on Saturday, charged Hussein Abdool alias John Francis and Mookha, before Mr. S. R. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with thefts and abetment of the crimes respectively, of watches and several sundry articles belonging to Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, Mrs. Benson, Mr. Barrett, and several other well-known residents of Bombay. The two accused, it appears, had been committing thefts from time to time for the last eight months, and had passed off undetected. The first accused was in the habit of committing the thefts and handing the property over to the second accused who would dispose them of. On the 24th instant, the first accused entered the bungalow, occupied by Mr. Connell, of the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, at Byculla, and walked off with a silver watch, a pair of spectacles and several other sundry articles. He was going along Abdool Rahuman Street with the property in his possession when he was arrested on suspicion. Subsequent enquiries brought to light the other charges against him. A lot of the property was found in the possession of the second accused who had been subsequently arrested. The two accused were convicted on all the charges and ordered to undergo three years and one year and nine months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DAMAGE TO A CONSIGNMENT OF CEMENT.

A. G. CHRISTIANSEN AND OTHERS VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE plaintiff, a member of the firm of Messrs. Garlick and Co., claimed to recover Rs. 4,169-14-5 for damages alleged to be done to a consignment of cement. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

Mr. A. G. Christiansen, jun., son of the plaintiff, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was with his father on the 20th, when Mr. Misquita came to call his father. Witness did not go then, but went to the docks the next day when he saw over 200 casks on the wharf. They were covered with a single tarpaulin. In one place it was torn. There were two tarpaulins, one overlapping the other about five inches. Witness saw first the ends of the casks, which were exposed. The side casks were all wet. Witness turned the tarpaulins back, and found the casks wet, and pools of wet lying on the ground. The pools were inside the stacks of casks. Witness went and saw the other casks, which were in the shed. They were damaged by wet in places. He saw the shed manager, when plaintiff called the attention of the manager to the unprotected state of the casks. His father next saw Mr. Conroy and drew his attention to the wet condition of the casks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said he remembered the size of the tear, as a note of it was taken at the time. When his father asked him to take a note of the tear, he said that some one must pay for the damage done to the goods. Witness went round to places and lifted up the tarpaulins for the purpose of examining the condition of the casks. Witness could not say what the condition of the casks in the centre was.

Some of the casks were very dirty. When witness's father complained to the Parsee shed manager, the latter said nothing in reply as far as the witness was aware. Witness did not remember whether it rained that morning or not, or whether it rained that day or the next day.

Re-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said the bilges of the casks were against the wall. The form was more of an oblong than of a square. The longer side was against the wall.

Mr. John Walkes examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was a civil engineer and builder, and had knowledge of cement. He had seen it made at the manufacturer's. He was called by the plaintiff on the 21st April to the Victoria Dock and made a report on the casks of cement he saw. What he said in the report about the rainfall was hearsay: the rest was from his own observation. (Mr. Raikes reads the report.) One half of the casks were on the quay, and the other half were on the shed. The former were on their bilges in a pile. They were covered with two tarpaulins, not all of them. Over the greater part of them, there was a double layer. All the barrels seemed to be rained upon before they were covered. There were drops of rain on dusty wood. All the barrels witness saw presented the appearance of having been rained upon. When he touched them, they were dry on the top. Witness could see the wet on a certain number; probably others were wet also. He was present at the survey made on the 3rd May and submitted a report. To have opened every cask would have been simply preposterous, as it would have reduced the market value and would have laid the casks open to suspicion. As sand is sometimes mixed with cement, buyers are most particular in seeing that cement casks have not been opened. Witness did not think boring a satisfactory test of good cement. Witness had seen casks made, he knew they were not water-tight: and they were not intended to be water-tight. He had frequently used cement in buildings and in water works. He had actually made a cask himself. He had reduced cement by wet to one solid piece of stone. If witness saw a few drops of rain on an upper side of a cask, and the lower side dry, he would presume that the cement was not wet; but if he saw the lower side wet, he would presume the cement had been damaged. From what he saw on the 21st April, there was a strong probability that the cement had been damaged. Those in the shed were lying on the ground with one side wet; and the stains were discoloured with water. There was a strong probability of the water having penetrated to the cement; the extent would depend upon the period of immersion. Witness thought there was a great probability of the contents of all the casks on the wharf being damaged. Supposing these casks had been his consignment, witness would not have accepted them.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Carnac; and after some further evidence, the Court adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RESULT OF DOUBLE RACQUET HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE WAS.

WRITING from Camp Kinmu, on March 1, a correspondent says:—In accordance with the request of General Liu we have been assisting the Chinese in inflicting well-merited punishment on some of the Was inhabiting the high hills surrounding the Mong Tun valley. Mong Tun, it will be remembered, is the place where the ill-fated Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland were murdered by Was when they were visiting the bazaar there. I am glad to be able to write that Mr. Litton, who was wounded at the same time, is now well on the way to recovery. The arrangement come to by Mr. Scott and General Liu after the murder was that we should remain in our old camp at Mong Kaw, some seven miles from Mong Tun and await the arrival of our Reserve Escort, which was heliographed for at once from Hopang, and of considerable Chinese reinforcements which had been summoned by the General.

The Reserve Escort reached us on the 24th February having been unable to start immediately on receipt of orders owing to a large portion of its strength being away at the time under Captain Rainey, of the Lashio Battalion, Military Police, who had gone to the scene of the attack on the railway survey camp for the three purposes of recovering lost property if possible, preventing an expected crossing of Was from the east to the west bank of the Salween and keeping Hsop Kyet road open for a convoy of rations that was on its way out. All of us were delighted to hear of the Chinese request for our assistance in dealing with the Was, our only regret being that circumstance compelled the postponement of their retribution till reinforcements arrived. During the very weary wait for these we got very little information as to what the Chinese were doing in the Mong Tun valley. The fact was that they were doing very little, being rather in

A STATE OF SEMI-SIEGE

by the Was than in a condition to inflict punishment of any kind on them. We heard that the Was were about in large numbers, three thousand of them according to one report. Oriental hyperbole this; that they had burnt Shan villages on the edge of the valley, which was a fact; that one day the Chinese had killed a hundred of them, which was not; that at night they executed intoxicated dances of defiance on the paddy fields around, which there is no reason to disbelieve. Further we are told that the Wild Was were exceedingly angry with those of the Mong Tung neighbourhood for having killed two British Officer, since they feared the crime would entail attacks by the Chinese and ourselves on their villages. They had only requested the Mong Tun Was to stockade and block the roads leading to the hills, nothing further. It is fervently to be hoped that the fears expressed by the Wild Was may be most completely fulfilled next cold weather. The pressure of this small race of savages on our borders, in their present defiant attitude is as

UNBEARABLE AS IT IS UNNECESSARY.

It is moreover a direct encouragement to similar races now within our frontiers and temporarily moderately quiet to resist authority should circumstances at any time lead them to conceive a hope that such resistance might be successful. Already we hear rumours of a hostile feeling amongst Kachins west of the Salween, who are it appears in touch and sympathy with the Is Was neighbours the complete subjugation of the latter followed by disarmament and firm and consistent treatment would effectually prevent any recurrence of this state of things. We heard also from the Chinese that the Was had attempted to treat with them on the nature of their propositions we did not hear but, as the Chinese were fighting again soon after we may conclude that they were unacceptable.

On the 18th January a hello from Captain Rainey told us of an attack at midnight on the 17th on the Hopang camp, where he then was with 75 men, by Was and Chinese "badmashes." We have since heard that the attack was made with a view to steal mules and that warning of it had been given hortly before by Pang Long Panthays. That the Pang Long people should have been at the troublesome information on the subject does them great credit, considering the cavalier manner in which we had treated their earnest request for assistance not long before. Captain Rainey described the attack as bolder than he expected; but it was repulsed without casualty on our side. We left Mong Kaw for Mong Tun on the 26th. Not long after our arrival in camp some Was showed in a "wat" at the foot of the hills about half a mile from us; they were driven out of this by the Chinese who partially destroyed their fortifications. We could plainly see stockades on the hills to the south and south-east and men moving about in and near them. In the course of the afternoon, a strong party of the Durhams and Military Police, accompanied by most of the officers with the Commission, Civil and Military, went out to destroy the stockades to the south-west. This was most successfully accomplished without loss on our side. The stockades were burnt, seven or more Was killed and many wounded—several escaped to a village which we could not reach as darkness was coming on. It was burnt by the Chinese next day. During the evening it was arranged with General Liu that we should operate on the 27th against a group of villages situated on the watershed, while the Chinese would work in other directions. It was especially stipulated that we were to have our sphere of action to ourselves, the Chinese soldiery, though infinitely pluckier than we had previously supposed, being an encumbrance owing to their want of discipline and the linguistic difficulty. A small party only was to accompany us for village burning purposes. Our force on the 27th consisted of 40 Durhams and 150 Military Police. After a brush with some Was, who had again occupied the "wat" whence they had been driven by the Chinese the day previous, this force was divided into two parties, which were to approach the villages to be dealt with by different roads. Progress at first owing to the thick jungle that had to be carefully worked through was slow. The party on the right, after a steep climb on to a ridge, were able to

CLEAR A STOCKADE,

which delaying the left party, by some excellent volleys from the Durhams, whose accurate shooting at what, to the occupiers of the stockade must have seemed an impossible range, speedily caused them to quit. At this point the left party had six casualties, two bullet and four panji wounds. On getting in sight of the stockades in front of them, the right party were disgusted to find that the Chinese having come up by a good road that we had not been told of, had, in spite of the previous night's agreement, got in front of them and saw the stockades in full blaze. These the party afterwards passed and followed the Chinese up to the villages on the watershed, the first of which they had started to burn. The party unable to pass through the burning village reached a second by a detour at a most opportune moment, the Chinese being almost out of ammunition and held by Was, who, beginning to realize this state of affairs, were getting unpleasantly bold. Unfortunately a Gurkha sepoy of the advanced party was shot dead while the advance guard was negotiating a narrow sunken path, but the Was who shot him did not long survive to boast of his success. Subadar Nend Lall Thapa, of the Myitkyina Battalion, who has deservedly earned a reputation for gallantry in many fights, knocked him over with a revolver bullet and put to flight several other Was, who attempted to carry away the corpse of their fallen comrade. About the same time, too, a signaller was shot through the cheek,—a flesh wound only fortunately. The Chinese relieved from

A RATHER NASTY SITUATION

were soon after met with, and no further opposition to speak of was offered. The left party came up soon after, but we were unable to join forces as a blazing village intervened. Both parties returned to camp before sun-down, having given the Was a lesson they will not easily forget. Of four villages burnt, two were situated astride of the Salween-Mekong watershed, being thus partly in Chinese and partly in British territory. From this fact it would seem that a watershed in a country inhabited by hill-folk is not the best feature to select as a frontier.

Our total casualties for the day were one killed and nine wounded, two by bullets, the remainder by "panjis." Mr. Scott had a close shave, a slug passing through his sleeve, happily merely bruising his arm. The wounded are all doing well. The worst case is that of a Gurkha, who got a slug through his thigh; the wound is a clean one and the bone uninjured, so the little man should be sound before long.

THE CHINESE OPERATIONS

on this day were also most successful. They burnt several villages and brought into camp with them gruesome evidence of having accounted for several Was. As far as one can find out the Chinese lost four killed and from 20 to 30 wounded. A fair estimate of the total losses of the Was during the two days would lie between 50 and 60 killed, and many must have been wounded. Upwards of 2,000 houses were burnt together with a good deal of property. The impression made is probably very great; the villages destroyed have in all likelihood never been molested seriously before and no doubt their inhabitants considered them impregnable. From these experiences the following generalisations suggest themselves. If the behaviour of the Was we met with may be taken as a criterion of Was fighting power in general, and there seems to be no reason why it should not, it is evident that the subjugation of the entire race will be a matter involving no great loss to us. They make admirable and numerous stockades across the roads at considerable distances from their villages,—these they are easily turned out of. Their villages are naturally and artificially extraordinarily defensive, but they make no serious effort to hold them. Their weapons are poor. In operations against them of a punitive nature, burning of villages and destruction of crops should be aimed at. Following them into their jungle hiding places would be difficult and lacking in much useful result; moreover in the attempt women and children would inevitably be killed. Columns operating should be small, but the more of them employed the quicker will be work be done.

On the 28th we had a day's rest and to-day marched to this camp. Demarcation of the frontier is to be proceeded with. Further trouble with the Was is not anticipated as we shall very shortly be moving in country where Chinese control is said to be more effective than it is about here. Our probable route to Nalawt will pass through Mong Hsung, Mong Yin and Mong Len.

That we have been fighting the battles of the Chinese may cause some surprise. No other course was open to us. We, as has been said before, were begged by General Liu to co-operate with him. The Chinese were in a situation in Mong Tun that they would have got out of indifferently well without our help. Had not a certain measure of punishment been meted out to the Was around Mong Tun, the rest would have been emboldened without doubt; our own march would have been harassed, encumbered as we are with a long train of baggage animals, our signalling stations would have certainly been attacked, indeed they may be still but should be able to hold their own, and our convoys would certainly have been interfered with, if not altogether stopped. Lastly we had no reason to suppose that adequate redress for the cold-blooded murder of our two brother-officers would or could have been attained by the Chinese without our aid.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	5	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	23	10	60
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	30	10	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	12	2	24
E Mazagon, Darwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	8	89
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	23	8	38
G Mahim and Worli	18	6	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	56	75
Total	146	105	336

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	16
Deaths	13

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	5	29
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	8	67
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	9	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	4	5	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	9	68
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	16	35
G Mahim and Worlee	5	6	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	42	54
Total	100	100	349
Total plague deaths to date	70,437	50,570	
Same date last year	152	136	23
Small-pox	7	10	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 21st March, was 1,73,792.

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 21st March, 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during the week ending 6th Sept. 1890 up to 31st May 1900.	Total Inoculations from 1889-1890 up to 31st March, 1900.
Brahmins	36	1,539	2,450
Bhatias	24	1,005	1,271
Other Caste Hindus	1,474	54,171	55,681
Low Caste Hindus	2,215	65,018	80,284
Musalmans	116	10,332	14,935
Parsees	9	1,750	8,137
Jews	0	60	243
Europeans	2	21	305
Eurasians	6	175	212
Native Christians	10	1,503	2,201
Other Nationalities	20	1,193	1,453
Unclassified	...	11	651
Total	1,002	136,787	1,73,792

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The weekly return of public and private Camps from 6 a.m., Saturday, 17th March, to 6 a.m., Saturday 24th March, shows:—

Disease.	Last Week.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	1,634	1,454	15	922	8	2,193
Fever	2,551	1,112	13	369	7	3,600
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANDORA.

There were 9 attacks and 9 deaths reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 30th instant.

There were 12 attacks and 14 death reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 31st instant.

Melbourne, March 9 (Reuter).—A bacteriological examination of rates caught at Port Melbourne warves on Monday has established beyond doubt that they are infected with plague.

Sydney, March 9.—A boy has died here of plague and another case is reported.

March 11.—Three additional cases of plague were reisered here to-day.

March 12.—Two fresh cases of plague have occurred here. Since the beginning of the outbreak 15 have been attacked, of whom 6 have died; 8 are still suffering and has recovered.

Buenos Ayres, March 13 (Times). The outbreak of of bubonic plague here is now semi-officially recognised. Twenty-three fatal cases have been recorded within the last two months. The desease appears to be of an extremely mild type, and it causes no apprehension in the city. Stringent sanitary measures are being adopted, and there is no probability of the plague becoming epidemic.

DEATH OF MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, war correspondent, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and a native of Morayshire. He was born in 1838, and was educated at Aberdeen University. After an adventurous career as a private in the Royal Dragoons, from which regiment he was invalided, he settled in London, and formed a journalistic connection. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war he went to the front as correspondent to the "Morning Advertiser." He transferred his service to the "Daily News," and accomplished some marvellous feats in the way of transmission of news. The "War Correspondence of the Daily News" was republished in 1871. Shortly afterwards he went to Spain, and witnessed the outbreak of the Carlist war. After an interval of eight months, spent on a mission of investigation in to the Bengal Famine (1874), he returned to Spain, and watched the triumph of the Alphonsists. In 1875-76, still for the "Daily News," he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through India. He was employed as a special correspondent during the Russo-Turkish war, and at one personal risk sent to the "Daily News" the famous accounts of crossing the Danube of the battles round Plevna and in the Shipka Pass. His letters, and those of his confreres, MacGahan and Millett, were republished by the "Daily News" in 1878. Struck with fever after the fall of Plevna in September 1877, he recovered to witness the occupation of Cyprus by the British, and was present at the first battles in the Afghan war. After interviewing Theebaw, King of Burma, Mr. Forbes went to Zululand, and was present at the victory of Ulundi. It was then he made his famous ride of 110 miles in 15 hours, by which he sent the earliest account of the battle to England. Next he went on to Pietermaritzburg, where Sir Garnet Wolseley was expecting news from sh front, the whole distance of 280 miles being covered in 90 hours.

Principal Works.—"Drawn from Life," a novel (1870), two series of sketches "Glimpses through the Cannon-smoke" (1880), "Soldiering and Scribbling" (1882), a short life of "Chinese Gordon" (1884), and of "William of Germany" (1890).—"People of the Period."

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.

ABOUT 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the dead body of a Mahomedan, was found lying on the outer rail of the up passenger line near the starting signal at Byculla. The body was almost cut in two at the waist and both the legs were crushed. It was dressed in a bundee and a dhotur, while a skull cap was lying near it. The upper portion of the body lay between the rails and the lower outside the rails. The body was first noticed by a keyman in the employ of the railway company and he immediately reported the matter to the station master at the Byculla station. An up local passenger train had passed through Byculla station only a few minutes before the discovery of the body, and the information was wired to the Loco. Foreman, asking him to examine the engine of that train to see if there were any blood marks on the wheels. The Loco. Foreman reported to the station-master, through the Chief Constable Mr. Dillon, that he could find no marks. The deceased appeared to be of about twenty-five years of age and of the labouring class. No railway ticket was found on the deceased. Deceased was not a railway employe and had no business to be where he was found. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner held an inquiry in the afternoon at the Byculla station, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased was killed by a railway train, but whether it was an accident, or he committed sucide, there was no evidence to show.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. Tate & Cos' Liverpool Agents' usual market report runs as under:—"Some very excited markets; at first an advance of 20 to 24 points, then an extremely rapid reaction as predicted in our telegarm. After a decline of 1-4 to 5-16 we ventured to resume our 'Bull' advice. Since then the market has regained its equilibrium, and we have recovered what was lost. The mistake which we made last year was unfortunately shared by all the European spinners. We believed in an enormous crop at the end of last year we began to have doubts, and recommended caution, and in the beginning of January we adopted the figure of 9 millions, and have since openly preached a 'Bull' campaign. We wish we had paid more attention to one of our correspondents, who predicted a small crop, because the seed was bad and the ground badly prepared, and the plant could not stand drought or frost. However, we have turned in time. What is the situation at present? The problem to be solved is the following one:—Liverpool has practically no cotton; the purchases of our spinners and exporters will considerably exceed the arrivals at this port; spot cotton is diminishing rapidly; according to best authorities we must have at least another million in order to supply the English spinning trade upto the end of the season. Where are to get this million? At present our merchants are not importing any cotton, owing to disparity between Liverpool and American prices. They cannot buy cotton and sell distant futures as a hidge at the present discount without making a heavy loss, and, in order to be able to hedge, Liverpool will have to advance for distant futures, if not for all positions. Lancashire spinners are in a magnificent position, several large spinners assure us that even with Midd. at 5¼, they could sell their yarns for distant deliveries with good profits. The American spinning trade is in the same position. In the continent also the state of trade is improving day by day, and we are assured that everywhere spinners have not the slightest idea of working short time. Our southern friends continue to repeat that there is hardly any cotton left in the interior. An American friend believes that heavy receipts may continue for a time, but soon these will be staggered at the small quantity coming into sight. A very large portion of our longs have been liquidated at the highest prices of last week (8 to 10th March), and have no large figure open at present, as falsely alleged by Prince McCormic, who afterwards apologised. But we hope our friends will re-enter the article as long as the future is brilliant as it seems to be to-day." We maintain that to buy at a discount must remain a good operation. We quote the following from our American letter of 1st March:—"What is worse, the supply of cotton seems almost exhausted. The stock here (Texas) which was 30,000 bales three weeks ago is now only 10,000. The tone of the market more bullish now than it was at lower rates, and it is believed that the summer position in Liverpool will go to 5 1-2d without material reaction downward. As long as we had ample stocks in this country, such reaction could always be counted upon, but now the stocks are within a very narrow compass, the price is simply limited by wants of spinners which are under contract. There is not enough cotton to go around until September, and prices therefore have to reach a limit at which a demand for goods will stop. New Crop Cotton for the first four months of the season is likewise in a very strong position, and looks dangerous to sell. No doubt the desire will be there to increase the acreage materially, but agricultural labour in the South is scarce, as it is diverted to prosperous manufacturing enterprises." Our Egyptian friends write on the 20th March:—"Some fluctuations of late, but little doing by the trade, market chiefly influenced by speculation. The Nile shows no improvement and falls steadily, therefore we believe present prices will be maintained. High grades still command dearer prices, comparatively owing to scarcity."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are telegrams from the New York correspondent of the "Times":—New York, March 11.—The Queen's progress through London deeply interests Americans, silences the pro-Boer organs who have represented her Majesty as opposed to the war, stirs again the sentiment of kinship, and convinces the most unwilling that England is heart and soul for the Queen-Empress and the empire. Her Majesty's proposed visit to Ireland has had a good effect on American opinion and has disconcerted the irreconcilable Irish-Americans.

March 9.—The foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has yielded to outside clamour and agreed to report a convention modifying the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with an amendment that provides for American control of the Nicaragua Canal in time of war. The text of this amendment, as telegraphed from Washington, is as follows:—

"In art at the end of Section 5, Article 2, the following:—It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations, in Sections 1, 2 3 4, 5 of this Act, shall apply to measures which the United States may find necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

That wrecks the Treaty as agreed on by Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote.

March 11.—The argument by which Mr. Davis supports his amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty as described by the "New York Times" as impudent and his amendment itself as vicious and destructive to the principle of the treaty. Mr. Davis attempts to draw an analogy between the Nicaragua and Suez Canals, and cites an article from the Treaty of Constantinople empowering the Sultan to take measures for the defence of his own possessions. On this point the "Times" says:—

"The calm assumption that we stand in the same territorial and political relation to a canal across the sovereign States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua as that held by Turkey in relation to the canal traversing the soil of her tributary province of Egypt was made by a person either too dull to perceive the difference, or cynical enough to believe that the American people are such fools that they would not perceive it. If Costa Rica and Nicaragua were vassal States under our sovereign control the precedent of Article 10 of the Suez Canal Convention might be pertinent to the present canal project. But in our present relation to those States no analogy subsists between the two cases. An argument based on falsehood is contemptible."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 31st OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular over the reporting area. Readings are highest on the Bombay Coast and lowest in the North-West and Central Provinces. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature varies from the normal by small amounts, and the minimum is from 4° to 11° in excess in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Berar

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THE FIFTH of a SERIES OF SIX LECTURES on "Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied" being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1899-1900, will be delivered in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, on MONDAY, the 2nd instant, (TO-DAY) commencing at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT.—MIDDLE SEMITIC WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEBREW.

LECTURER.—MR. EZEKIEL MOSES EZEKIEL, B.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,

D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 5-16—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2—1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25-26 unchanged
Exchange on London at New York	4'8 1-8—3-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent, unchanged	
Discount Short London Bills 4 per cent "	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8 "	

Shipment of Silver to Bombay, £170,000.
Shipment of Gold to Bombay, 510,000.
Arrival, John H. Barry.

EXCHANGE.—Rates were unchanged on opening and remained so until the close with almost nothing doing.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
2 Months' Sight Pianos	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	165
Hongkong "	148 1-2
Japan "	148 1-2
Japan 60 "	147 3-4.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened quiet at Rs. 95 7-8 ready and forward closing unchanged with very little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Quiet with no change in prices and nothing doing to-day.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with nothing doing.

COALS.—A quiet market with nothing to report.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet with prices unchanged and arrivals very small.

LINSEED is also quiet and for ready bold Rs. 8-9-0 is quoted and its. 8-5-0 to Rs. 8-1-6 for small grain. For April-May Rs. 8-8-0 is named.

CASTORSEED is firm with buyers of ready at Rs. 37-8. April-May Rs. 38-12.

RAPESEED.—Some business has been done in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-12-0 for ready and Yellow at Rs. 7-5-0 with sellers.

POPPYSEED.—For ready the market is very firm owing to small stocks. We quote Rs. 8-8-0. For April-May the rate is slightly easier at Rs. 8-5-0.

SEEDS.—London quotes—

Yellow Cawnpore	43s. 0d.
April-May, Dunkirk sellers easier.	
Brown Cawnpore	41s.
April-May, Hamburg, business done easier.	

COTTON.—The market is rather quieter with a small demand from shippers, who, however, are offering low rates as sellers appear rather anxious to sell.

Business has been done in S. G. Dharwar, at Rs. 236 and Good Madras Westerns are offering at Rs. 225.

The market is also quieter for new crops. Fully-Good Bengals for January, 1901 being quoted at Rs. 170, and for Broach at Rs. 205-206.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 1,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 12-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Good Madras Westerns 5d.

Egyptian Fair Brown 8 3-16d.—1-8.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

March.	March-Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5-18	5-17	5-14	5-9	5-5
—1-64	—1-64	—1-64	—1-64	—1-32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	12,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	21,000 "
Do to Continent	9,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June	9'22 plus 6
Do do September	8'42 plus 7

Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports ..... 8,000 bales
Week's Exports to Great Britain 54,000,
" " France and Continent 68,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 760,000
" " Interior Ports... 320,000

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	42,000
" Sold on Speculation	1,000
" " for exportation	1,000
" Amount for warded to Consumers	54,000
" Actual Exports	5,000
" Week's Imports	24,000
" Stock	652,000
SURATS—Week's Sales	100
" Stock	14,000
Afloat American	170,000
" Indian	1,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Friday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	546
Barsee and Nugur	...
Berar	350
Total Omras	896
Hingunghat	52
Dhollera	208
Broach	...
Comptа and Dharwar	268
Westerns	239
Bengals	648
Surat	...
Persian	23
American	...
Egyptian	...
Other Sorts	...
Total	2,422

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Friday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	1,433
Linseed	1,480
Rapeseed	3,482
Gingellyseed	338
Poppyseed	315
Groundnuts	...
Castorseed	1,062
Rice	51,447

LONDON, MARCH 31.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£101 5-16 unchanged
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-4 "
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£111 +10s.
3 1-2 per cent Govt Securities	£95 13-16 —1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2 unchanged
" New York	59 3-4 "
Exchange on London at Paris	25-26 "
" New York	4'86 1-8 "
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent, unchanged
" Short London Bills	3 7-8 " —1-8
" Indian Bank Bills	3 7-8 " unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England £50,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 6,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 8 1-8d.—1-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

March.	March-April.	April-May.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5 13	5 13	5 13	5 8	5 5
unchanged	—1-64	—1-64	—1-64	—1-64

Total visible supply	3,130 000 bales
" of which East Indian	12,000 "
" Stock in London	4,000 "
" Quantity in sight	8,110,000 "

NEW YORK, MARCH 31.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	18,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
Do Continent	20,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June	9'16—6
Do do September	8'33—3

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here this morning.

MARCH

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Soontra (extra) left here to-day for Bombay.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

MARCH 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here homewards, this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Parramatta left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Melpomene, from China, sailed from Singapore, for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 31st March.

The same Co.'s s. s. Triester from Bombay, on the afternoon of 13th March, arrived at Fiume on the afternoon of 30th March.

The same Co.'s s. s. Silesia from Bombay, to Japan arrived at Colombo on the morning of 31st March.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

LAVILLE—BECK.—March 13, at St. Andrew's (Railway) Church, Lahore, by the Rev J. W. Papworth, Bertie L. A. Laville, third son of the late John Ellis Laville, to Ellen Frances Maud, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Beck, of Dashoosie.

WILSON—KINNEY.—March 28, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev J. Taylor, assisted by the Rev W. E. White of South Sylhet, John Finlay Wilson, son of the late W. Wilson of Wolfstar, Peeonisland, N. B. to Isabelle Marie, eldest daughter of Thomas Kinney.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT.—March 24, at Calcutta, George Ireland Arbuthnot, Cashier, Bank of Bengal, in his 53rd year.

CARROLL.—March 21, at Lahore, Ellen, widow of the late Captain W. Carroll, Bengal Ordnance Department, in her 78th year.

HANDY.—March 28, at Madras, Winifred (Susie), the beloved daughter of Mrs Handy, aged 17 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1900.

"I CONFESS I watch the situation in Europe and elsewhere more closely than I watch the situation in South Africa." So said Lord Rosebery when he told the House of Lords that in Russia there were many things to "make us pause and ask the Government to take a large grasp of the situation." Now that we hear on official authority that Lord Roberts will make no further advance for a month, it will not be a waste of time to see what our friends on the Continent "and elsewhere" have been doing since Lord Rosebery warned the Government not to put all their eggs in the African basket. On March 12 the correspondent of the "Standard" stated that official reports had been received in the Turkish capital that Russia had ordered a general mobilisation of her land and sea forces, and that in accordance with that order several merchant vessels in the Black Sea had been denuded of sailors belonging to the naval reserve, and that Turkey on her side had sent heavy guns to Trebizond. The correspondent considered these statements as substantially correct, but he believed that the Russian demonstration was meant to impress the Sultan with the necessity of granting the railway concession in Asia Minor:—"During the last month I have more than once pointed to the extreme gravity of the position of Turkey in Asia Minor owing to the demands of Russia, which has now no scruples in resorting to armed threats to obtain its objects. Taken in conjunction with the Russian financial protectorate over Persia, and the grant of a tract of land close to the Afghan frontier to Russia from Bokhara, this Russian demonstration in Asia Minor deserves serious consideration by England, though I repeat that there is no reason to believe that the Czar's Government has any immediate designs upon either Afghanistan or on India." A few days before the same correspondent stated that Russia was profiting by the indecision of other Powers to press its own demands while the British hands were full, and that the language of the Russian press exceeded all bounds, being largely influenced by the anti-British tone of the Germans. The Sultan finding himself between the devil and the deep sea, gave Russia the railway concessions which she demanded with so much emphasis. The Russian and German Syndicates are not really hostile; there is every likelihood that they will work together, and even invite English as well as French capital to invest in the different schemes for opening up Asia Minor and the Euphrates Valley. Time will tell. There can be no lasting agreement between Russia and Germany as to the heritage of the Sick Man.

While the question of the concession of the right to continue the Russian railway system from Kars to Erzeroum was still in debate, the Volunteer Fleet, recently strengthened by vessels of large size and high speed, was ordered to discontinue the weekly sailings with troops to the Farther East, only one steamer being despatched with men and material. The object was to have transports ready to move troops across the Black Sea to Batoum, or to strengthen the army of the Caucasus or otherwise bring pressure to bear on the Porte. Since the concession has been granted the Volunteer fleet has been ordered to carry out the original programme of weekly sailings to Port Arthur. There is one exception; the Moscow, the latest and largest addition to the fleet, remains at Sebastopol to be ready for local service in case of emergency. It is worth noting that the Russian and German concessionaires of railways in Asiatic Turkey are not actually hostile. The attitude of Germany towards Great Britain, which has been usually regarded as friendly—so friendly that Mr. Chamberlain spoke of an alliance with that great military Power as quite within reach—has been shown in a somewhat different light by the publication of the correspondence respecting the seizure of three German vessels on suspicion of containing contraband of war. The despatches from Berlin were so peremptory, so dictatorial, that Lord Salisbury expressed surprise at receiving communications so abrupt and unusual from a Power, which it was supposed, was in cordial relations with Great Britain. The insolent demand that British naval officers should be instructed to observe the rules of international law, and not molest vessels, with regard to which, proceeding from one neutral port to another, there could be no question of contraband, was bitterly resented by the Foreign Minister and stigmatised as an unfounded imputation. Unfortunately it turned out that none of the three ships concerned had contraband of war on board. They were all released, and indemnities paid. Two of them were detained at Aden; the Bundesrath seized by H. M. S. Magicienne, off Delagoa Bay, was taken to Durban. While contesting the doctrine of international law, on which the German Foreign Office relied, Lord Salisbury caused the Admiralty to order the immediate release of the Herzog and the General at Aden and the proceedings of the Prize Court at Durban to be accelerated. The examination of ships at Aden, and all places as distant from Delagoa Bay was given up. These concessions, and the friendly spirit of which they were the expression, were communicated to Count Buelow on the morning of the day on which he was to answer an interpellation on the subject in the Reichstag. The Imperial Foreign Minister, who had been informed of the objection taken to the abrupt language of Count Hatzfeldt and the resentment felt by Lord Salisbury at its tone and language, made no reference whatever to the remonstrance and expressed no regret. With an "abruptness" equal to that of the Ambassador, he expressed the hope that Great Britain would abstain in future from acts not countenanced by international law, and desist from molesting vessels trading between neutral ports. The "Times," which hints that a trap had been laid for Great Britain, denounces the brutality of the diplomatic methods employed, evidently under the inspiration of higher authority.

Looking elsewhere, we find that the United States Senate has passed an amendment rendering the Hay-Pauncefote revision, or rather abrogation, of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty nugatory. The draft treaty provided that the Nicaragua Canal should be neutral, and should not be fortified, stipulations taken textually from the treaty neutralising the Suez Canal. The amendment carried in the Senate, declares that the United States shall be charged with the defence of the Canal in time of war. This is a heavy blow for President McKinley, who is a candidate for a second period of office at the White House. It is urged against him, by the Democrats and a section of the Republicans that he has sacrificed American interests to those of Great Bertain, and at her instigation abandoned the Monro doctrine and adopted a policy of Imperial expansion. This charge is so damaging that it will go hard with the President and the Republicans at the next election. There has been a sudden and apparently inexplicable resumption of friendly relations between Great Britain and France. The French press has ceased to assert that it is the fixed intention of Great Britain to make France her next victim, when the war in South Africa is over. The English press no longer rings the changes on what will happen if the French do not mend their manners. The Anglo-French alliance at the time of the Crimean War was accompanied by such gushing declarations of eternal friendship that it was described as the breaking out of peace between France and England. We are now witnessing something of the same kind. Even Sir Edmund Monson who was said to have withdrawn to the Italian Riviera to escape from the anti-English atmosphere of Paris, now assures the world that this remarkable rapprochement will endure. The Prince of Wales will visit the Exhibition in April. Her Majesty the Queen, who would have sojourned for some weeks on the Italian littoral, renouncing the French, has tactfully decided to go to Dublin instead. We seem to be in presence of a recrudescence of the *entente cordiale* of other days. Has the revelation in the recent Blue Book of the coldness between Great Britain and Germany, worked this miracle, and brought about a renewal of love between Great Britain and France?

THE annual report of the Merchant Service Guild is on the whole very satisfactory reading for all who appreciate—and who does not?—the splendid every-day work done by the officers of the British mercantile marine. That this fine and capable class of men have serious grievances in connection with their profession, has long been notorious, and in these days of trade unions it is not surprising that they should have found it to their interest to combine for mutual protection. At the same time as a class they have not been hasty in uniting for their own advantage, as there is probably no more loyal servant of his employers than the master of a merchant vessel. Howbeit, although questions affecting the relations of shipowners and officers are naturally included in the scope of an Association which is to all intents and purposes a trade union, the Merchant Service Guild has other important matters to claim its attention. There appears to be considerable ground for complaint in reference to the constitution and conduct of Courts of Inquiry into shipping accidents, and grave injustices to officers are sometimes perpetrated. Thanks to the efforts of the Guild a considerable improvement in this direction is noticeable and even the Board of Trade has adopted a sympathetic attitude towards the Guild. In one instance where a Chief Officer was suspended and committed to a Maltese gaol on a charge of manslaughter by a faultily constituted tribunal, the action of the Guild was successful in stopping the criminal prosecution. The rehearing of the "Chinn" case as a result of the efforts of the Guild also had the effect of inducing the Government of India to accept a principle in reference to the nomination of assessors in marine courts of inquiry for which the profession had long been fighting. A resolution of the Viceroy's Council now provides that officers of the Royal Navy and of the Royal Indian Marine shall not be nominated to act as assessors in any Courts held under Section 13 (1) of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1883. The Guild is also endeavouring to secure the passing of the Light Load Line Bill, which is designed to prevent accidents arising from insufficient ballasting. The Flag Bill is another important measure and the present conjuncture of national affairs illustrates very vividly the unwisdom of placing British ships and British property under foreign control. If however, we are to limit the command of British ships to British subjects it seems a not unreasonable contention that the merchant fleet should be worked also by British sailors. On this subject, however, it is pointed out that while the officers admit that the British seaman is in all cases of emergency the best man, he is hard to deal with. Seamen and firemen sign articles and join or fail to join as they please. Insubordination is rife and it is asserted that the responsible officers on a vessel are powerless to quell it. In dealing with refractory crews the merchant officer is now-a-days at a disadvantage, and although one would not like to see every skipper or officer a nautical tyrant and bully a great deal of discretion should be permitted to the officers for the better maintenance of discipline. It is considered that the adoption of continuous discharges or a continuous record of a sailor's service and character would do much to improve matters, and the subject is being considered by a Committee of the House of Lords. The Guild now numbers over five thousand captains and officers of the merchant service and the finances are in an exceedingly satisfactory state.

FOR a long time considerable discussion has been going on in Australia regarding the improvement of telegraphic communication. The majority of the Australasian Colonies did not wish for the Pacific cable, but rather preferred to accept the offer of the Eastern Extension Company to lay a new cable by means of which South Africa would be directly connected. It was argued that the Colonies had far greater opportunities of trade with the Cape than with America and Canada. There is very good ground for that belief, and it follows that through telegraphic communication would be a great aid to commerce. Moreover, the Eastern Extension Company undertook to immediately reduce their existing charges for the transmission of cable messages with further annual decreases in the rates, if the revenue from the service is maintained, until the minimum of 2-6 per word is reached in 1903. One of the principal demands made by the company in return for these concessions was that it should have the same privilege in Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney as it present enjoys in the United Kingdom, namely, the right of directly distributing and collecting its international cablegrams to and from the public. The proposal was discussed at the conference of Premiers held in Sydney a few weeks ago, and it was resolved that the company should not be permitted to enjoy these terminal facilities until the Pacific cable had been laid, the Premiers being of opinion that if the company obtained the right to open local offices forthwith it might establish a connection that would prejudicially affect the proposed Pacific cable. Various interviews between the Australian Premiers and the representative of the Company subsequently took place, with the result that the latter will be recommended to forego their claim for terminal facilities until the completion of the Pacific cable. The company insist on its claim that all material intended for use in connection with the construction of the cable shall be admitted free of duty. There is much doubt as to whether the Pacific cable will pay, notwithstanding its large subsidies, but the opinion in Australia, according to the daily press of that country, is that the all-British cable, via Cape of Good Hope will be successful, and events point to the fact that the Premiers have made a good bargain for the people of their country.

THE importance of mounted troops in actual warfare has been frequently demonstrated in our present conflict with the South African Republics, and it is probable that in future more attention will be paid to this branch of the service. In this connection the subject of suitable mounts is of interest, and a memorandum issued by Government on the work of the Civil Veterinary Department in India contains some information of a useful character. A good deal of attention is being paid to the improvement of the breed of horses and mules, and the number of remounts purchased shows a very satisfactory increase. The number of foals dropped was rather less than the average, but this is due to the poor condition to which many brood mares had been reduced in the famine year. The Inspector General's report on the value of English stock for service in India is unfavourable, and the Government of India learn his views with regret. The supply of the Bombay market was not up to the average, the continuance of plague, the larger demand for Arab polo ponies, and the development of the water market absorbing the supply. Government have now sanctioned a higher price to be offered for Arab stallions, and it is hoped this may have the effect of improving the supply of first class horses. Breeding operations in Sind have been transferred to the Baluchistan Circle, which, it is hoped, will lead to rapid developments. Considerable progress was made in testing the various methods of inoculation against rinderpest, and investigations have also been made in reference to tick pest and warbles. The experiments with hides and bones of animals that have died from rinderpest have given most satisfactory results, and go to prove that there is no danger of infection to countries importing these commodities.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer, Carthage, were the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., I.C.S., a member of the Viceroy's Council; Sir E. Lechmere and Lady Lechmere and others.

MR. W. WEBB, Second Presidency Magistrate, who arrived in Bombay from Europe on Saturday morning, took charge of his Court from Mr. P. H. Dastur, after office hours on that day.

COLONEL A. PORCELLI, Commanding the Royal Engineers, Agra, proceeds to England on half-pay at once.

MAJOR H. C. GRAY, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, will probably be appointed to the command of a battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

IT is, we understand, proposed to make over the Saharunpur-Umballa section of the North-Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. WATKIS, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, proceeds Home on six months' leave, on urgent private affairs.

THE researches of the Geological Survey Department in the Wuntho District of Upper Burma have resulted in the discovery of a reef yielding 9 dwts. of gold per ton of stone.

BENARES and Moghul Serai each report a fatal case of plague. The Local Government has issued specially stringent rules to protect Naini Tal and Mussoorie from infection.

AMONGST the latest contributors to the Famine Fund in Madras are the Maharajah Gajapati Row, Rs. 9000; the Maharajah of Jaypore (Vizagapatam) Rs. 5,000, and the Rajah of Venkatagiri Rs. 5,000.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 213, against a quinquennial average of 89. The deaths from plague brought to light numbered 131, and there were the same number of fresh cases. The total number of cases alive on Wednesday was 296.

NOTIFICATIONS are under issue prohibiting persons travelling via the Nawashahr tahsil in the Jullundur District to the following fairs held in proximity to plague-infected places—Chintapurni, Garu Gurbhag, Sing-ki-Mairi, Kartarpur, Desian Sang and Jowala Mukhi.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience having been caused to trade in the Punjab by the scarcity of rupees, cash for currency notes being at a premium in the bazaar, thirty lakhs worth have been brought from Burmah and distributed among the Government Treasuries to relieve the pressure.

THE Hoshiarpur District, after having been free of the plague for some time, is again attacked, eight cases and one death having occurred at the village of Dinawal Kalan near the town of Garshankar. The village has a population of 467, and has not been previously infected.

AT a meeting of the Central Committee of the Famine Relief Fund on Wednesday it was decided to hold 26 lakhs at the disposal of the various Provincial Committees for immediate use. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was granted to Baluchistan for the relief of the Marri and Bugti tribes.

A MEDICAL journal states, that in recognition of the services of the Royal Army Medical Corps in South Africa, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is to be created Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps. The Commander-in-Chief in Ireland has always evinced the warmest interest in the medical service of the army.

GOVERNMENT has informed the Madras Municipality that owing to famine requirements it is unable to give any grant from Provincial Funds towards the local expenditure on plague measures, amounting to Rs. 2,93,031 between October, 1896, and September, 1899, but the matter will be again considered "when the financial position has improved."

Two more villages in the Jullundur District, Mukandpur, population 3,348, and Pali Jhiki, population 665, have been attacked with plague. Mukandpur was in last year's list of infected villages. The only case in it at present is an imported one, and as the village was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected last year, the disease should be easily kept in check.

THE people of the plague infected village of Jhandiali are in much fear of the disease, and propose to take to drink as a preventive measure until they can be inoculated. They have asked for one bottle per man, but for what period the bottle is to last is not stated. The villagers gave prompt information of the outbreak, and are behaving well under the repressive measures.

THE Judges for the Rangoon Chief Court are likely to be Mr. F. Copleston, at present Judicial Commissioner, who will be Chief Judge: Mr. Birks, C.S., Officiating Judicial Commissioner: Sir W. F. Agnew, Recorder: and Mr. C. E. Fox, Government Advocate. Sir W. Agnew, however, is said to contemplate retiring.

GOVERNMENT has declined to comply with the request of the Mahomedan inhabitants of Kurnool for a grant of Rs. 25,000 from the savings from lapsed Kurnool pensions, for the education of poor Mahomedans of Kurnool, and has directed the Political Agent to report on another request regarding the education of certain youths, said to be the lineal descendants of the late Nawab of Kurnool.

AN accident having recently occurred, in which a native was wounded at a distance of 800 yards owing to a solid bullet having been fired from a sporting rifle, the military authorities have ordered that such bullets are not to be used, and that sporting bullets which break up on impact only are to be used by soldiers out-shooting. Disregard of this order will be treated as a breach of the shooting rules.

THE death-rate in the Hissar District has risen to 59 per 1,000 of population, to ordinary rate being 26 only. Though no deaths are perhaps directly traceable to famine, the health of the district must have been greatly undermined by a succession of bad seasons, making the population succumb easily to ordinary ailments, such as fever, colds, and chest complaints. The figure is also unduly inflated by the emigration into the district of poverty-stricken and distressed persons from Bikanir.

UNDER the orders of H. H. the Maharaja of Pattiala, prompt measures have been taken to deal with the outbreak of plague in the village of Hasion. On receipt of information a special medical officer was sent to the spot, and arrangements made for segregation and disinfection, also for the treatment of any sick. The village is already cordoned by military and police. It appears that two other villages, Macheewara and Koothala, are also infected, and that these are also cordoned and under the usual treatment. There have been 11 deaths in the three villages. The Nazim and other local officers have received orders to punish any breach of rules, and a medical officer has been sent to the Commissioner of Jullundur for advice. Altogether it is satisfactory to know that the State is alive to its duty, and is proving equal to the occasion.

THE following further particulars of the Viceregal tour are made public: At Amritsar a visit will be made to the Golden Temple at 8 a.m., on April 9th. An address will be received in the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m.; while illuminations in the the Golden Temple will be witnessed in the evening. At Quetta the Khan of Kelat and the Jam of Las Beyla will pay a visit to the Viceroy. The list of engagements at Quetta has already been published. At Chaman on the 13th the Viceroy will visit the fort and the mobilisation camp, and dine with the officers of the 3rd Baluch Regiment in the evening. On returning to Quetta on the 14th, Lord Curzon will present the K.C.B., to General Sir Reginald Hart at a general parade of the troops. Regarding the tour after Quetta the following are the details: April 16th and 17th, Dera Ghazi Khan, 18th and 19th Dera Ismail Khan: hence by torpa to Perzoo on the 20th, arriving at Bannu on the 21st, and halting there till the morning of the 23rd. Kohat will be reached on the morning of the 24th: Rawalpindi on the afternoon of the 25th. The arrival at Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat will be public. The Viceroy will reach Simla at 5 p.m., on April 27th, his arrival being private.

LORD RUSSELL of Killowen has finished his sittings to Mr. Sargent, R.A., for the second portrait which that artist is painting of him as Lord Chief Justice. Both pictures are expected to be ready for exhibition at the Royal Academy in May next.

SIR ROBERT G. C. MOWBRAY, son of the late Sir John Mowbray, M.P., who has been unanimously selected as the Conservative candidate for Prixton filled the post of Parliamentary private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (M. Goschen) from 1887 to 1892, was a member of the Royal Commissions on opium and Indian expenditure, and was prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1899. When at Oxford he was president of the Union.

THE "Scientific Corps" have been very much in evidence in Natal and in the operations of war in South Africa—railroad making and repairing, bridge construction, pontooning, ballooning, and fortifying, and their officers have come well to the front. As to the Royal and Colonial Artillery, it would be difficult indeed to say where we should be now but for their skill, courage, zeal, and energy. The proud mott, "Ubique," has been write large in South Africa.

"WHEN the inner history of the negotiations as to the appointment to the See of Liverpool comes to be written (says the "Daily News") it will be even more remarkable than that which attended Dr. Ryle's appointment. Mr. Disraeli had promised the See to the Dean of Lichfield (Dr. Bickersteth), well known to him as the Archdeacon of Buckingham, but his relative, an eminent medical man at Liverpool, had let it be known, and when, in 1880, the Conservative party was beaten, Mr. Whitley, then the Conservative member, and the present Earl of Harrowby, represented to Mr. Disraeli that so moderate a High Churchman as Dr. Bickersteth would be unacceptable at Liverpool. They were allowed to choose between Canon Fleming, Vicar of St. Michael's Chester-square, and Cannon Ryle, and their choice fell on the latter, though Lord Beaconsfield subsequently expressed to the Dean of Lichfield his regret that he should have allowed himself, in a moment of pique, to have withdrawn his original nomination.

SOME regret must be felt, it is remarked in "Literature," at the threatened disappearance of the quaint little house in Park Shot, Richmond, which, forty odd years ago, witnessed the turning point in the literary life of "George Eliot." "To be let on building lease" is the sentence announced on the board which now stands in the untidy garden, and we understand that as soon as a purchaser is forthcoming the old house, together with Nos. 7 and 9, will be razed to the ground. It was in September, 1855, that Marian Evans and her consort, George Lewes, took rooms at Melrose-house, Park Shot (No. 8), and it is clear, from her letters and journals, that they grew deeply attached to them. "It always seems like going home," she wrote "when we return to Park Shot." It is melancholy to recall George Eliot's description of the place as they found it in 1855, and as they don these left it in 1859—"in the pink of order and cleanliness." It would be hard, indeed, to imagine a more neglected-looking building, its only redeeming feature being the ivy which clings to it affectionately.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ACTION AT KAREE.

THREE HOURS' DETERMINED OPPOSITION.

LONDON, March 31.

A Reuter's despatch from Bloemfontein, dated 30th inst., says that the kopjes at Karee siding are very steep and for three hours a determined opposition and severe fire was kept up along the whole line of the enemy who used one "pompom" gun effectively. No headway was made by us till the Infantry delivered the main attack in the centre and captured several kopjes. Our Cavalry meanwhile worked round both flanks.

The Boers finally retreated slowly, taking their dead and wounded with them. The movements of our Cavalry prevented the advance of reinforcements from Brandfort where the Boers are estimated to number 5,000 men.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, 30th, says: Reports indicate that the enemy is leaving Brandfort and proceeding northward.

Yesterday's casualties exceed the number given in the first reports.

Lieutenant Young, of the Scottish Borderers, was killed, and Captain Marter, of the Dragoon Guards wounded.

Ten men were killed and 162 wounded.

Lord Roberts reports the death of Colonel George Gough and Captain Kemble, of the Army Service Corps.

ACTION NEAR BRANDFORT.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, March 30.

Lord Roberts wires from Bloemfontein to-day, that owing to the activity of the enemy in our immediate front, and their hostile action towards those burghers who have surrendered it was found necessary to dislodge them from their kopjes at Karee Siding, about three miles south of Brandfort.

The operations were successfully executed by Tucker's division, assisted by the First and Third Cavalry Brigades under General French.

The enemy retreated to Brandfort and we hold the kopjes.

Our loss was 108 killed and wounded, including Captain Going of the Scottish Borderers killed.

The following were wounded:—

Captain Sellar, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. Coulson, Scottish Borderers.
Captain Luard, Norfolks.
Captain Peebles, Norfolks.
Lieutenant Curgenven, South Wales Borderers.
Captain Edwards, Lincolns.
Lieutenant French, Hampshires.

BOER ACTIVITY AT LADYBRAND.

Reuter wires from Maseru that the Boers who returned to Ladybrand are strongly posted in the mountains and are picketing in every direction and raiding the English farmers.

STRONG MOUNTED FORCE ON THE MOVE.

A strong British mounted force has passed through Barkly West. The destination is unknown but the men are equipped for a long march.

LORD KITCHENER AT NORVAL'S PONT.

MARCH 31.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Bloemfontein, dated the 29th inst., stating that Lord Kitchener with a force of 3,000 men crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont, the previous evening.

ANNEXATION MOVEMENT AT THE CAPE.

The movement at the Cape for the annexation of the two Republics is receiving in a surprising measure Africander support.

GUARD FOR THE PRISONERS AT ST. HELENA.

LONDON, March 31.

Four hundred men of the 4th Battalion Gloucester Regiment have sailed for St. Helena to guard the Boer prisoners there.

THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

The Transvaal State Attorney has officially informed the Foreign Consuls that the Transvaal Boers have no intention of destroying the mines.

THE FREE STATE VOLKSRAAD.

The Free State Volksraad will meet at Krocastadt on the 2nd April.

ARRIVAL OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

Michael Davitt has arrived at Krocstadt.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO THE COLONIES.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the message from the Australian Premiers regarding the terms of peace, says the view of Australia are completely in accord with the feeling in Great Britain and the rest of the Empire.

SIR A. MILNER.

Sir A. Milner returns to Capetown to-morrow.

THE EIGHTH DIVISION.

Telegrams from Capetown state that fresh orders have been issued regarding the Eighth Division, which will not go to Durban but disembark at Capetown and go north immediately.

SHIPMENT OF HORSES TO THE CAPE.

Quantities of Hungarian and other horses have been shipped to repair the heavy wear and tear incidental to Lord Roberts' late operations.

BOERS AT PAARDEBERG.

A force of Boers is lagered in the neighbourhood of Paardeberg and marauding bands are visiting the farmers.

MESSAGE FROM LORD ROBERTS TO KRUGER.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed to President Kruger condoling with him in the death of General Joubert and praising his chivalry and bravery.

JOUBERT'S SUCCESSOR.

It is stated that President Kruger, in a speech at General Joubert's funeral, announced that Louis Botha would succeed Joubert.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sales quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	4 27-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-16
2½ per cent. Reduced	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 3-8
3 1-2 per cent. Bupee paper	93 3-4
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE PAUSE EXPLAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires under date London, 31st March:—

The pause at Bloemfontein is said to be necessitated by the preparations for the rigours of the Transvaal winter; also by remount arrangements, seeing that the wastage of horseflesh has been enormous. Nevertheless the general belief at Home is that the enemy is now forcing the game, and the result of the Brandfort affair will serve to strengthen waverers and pacify the Free State near Lord Roberts.

It is believed that Lord Roberts was instructed to convey the Queen's sympathy to General Joubert's widow, her Majesty recognising in the late general a gallant soldier and an honourable foeman.

Sir George White sailed from Cape Town on Wednesday.

Replying to an address from the Mayor and Corporation in the presence of an enthusiastic meeting of townspeople, he praised the Imperial Light Horse, whose equals as soldiers he had not met in fifty years' service.

"England," he concluded, "that brave little dot on the map, always comes out best in the end."

He testified to General Joubert's courtesy and humanity.

The latter's funeral took place yesterday and was attended by the resident Foreign Attaches in uniform.

During the attack on Caesar's Camp, sixteen of the Manchesters held a remote corner from three in the morning until dusk. The Devonshires, who reinforced them, found fourteen dead and only two survivors, one of whom was badly wounded, who still held the position.

Despite the denials of the Free State and rebels who have surrendered, Maxims and 9-pounders have been unearthed from wells and mine-shafts. Loads of ammunition have been disinterred from sham graves, covered with tombstones.

The transports Cornwall, Moor and Mahratta have arrived at Capetown. The Oriental and Ujina have arrived at Port Natal. Ten more transports sail before the middle of April.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

On Tuesday (March 13) in the House of Lords, the Earl of Kimberley, and as the noble marquis, the head of the Government, is in his place, I wish to ask him a question of which I have given him private notice—namely, whether he is in a position to state to the House any answer which her Majesty's Government have thought fit to give to the overtures of peace made by the Presidents of the two Boer Republics.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—I have brought down to the House, and will lay on the table, a couple of telegrams which contain the information the noble earl desires. I will read them. The following telegram was addressed by the two Presidents on the 5th of March to her Majesty's Secretary of State:—

"The Presidents of the Orange Free State and of the South African Republic to the Marquess of Salisbury.—(Received March 6).

"Bloemfontein, March 5, 1900.

"The blood and the tears of the thousands who have suffered by this war, and the prospect of all the moral and economic ruin with which South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately, and as in the sight of the Triune God, for what they are fighting, and whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation.

"With this object, and in view of the assertions of various British statements to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining her Majesty's authority in South Africa, and of setting up an Administration over all South Africa, independent of her Majesty's Government, we consider it our duty solemnly to declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to safeguard the threatened independence of the South African Republic, and is only continued in order to secure and safeguard the incontestable independence of both Republics as sovereign international States, and to obtain the assurance that those of her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no arm whatsoever in person or property.

"On these conditions, but on these conditions alone are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, and of putting an end to the evils now reigning over South Africa; while, if her Majesty's Government is determined to destroy the independence of the Republics, there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun in spite of the overwhelming superiority of the British Empire, confident that that God who lighted the unextinguishable fire of the love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers will not forsake us, but will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants.

"We hesitated to make this declaration earlier to your Excellency, as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side, and as long as our forces held defensive positions far in her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings of honour of the British people, but now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by her Majesty's troops, and that we are thereby forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over and we can no longer hesitate clearly to inform your Government and people in the sight of the whole civilized world why we are fighting, and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

To that message the following answer was addressed by me on behalf of her Majesty's Government—

"The Marquess of Salisbury to the Presidents of the South African Republic and Orange Free State.

"Foreign Office, March 11, 1900.

"I have the honour to acknowledge your Honours' telegram dated the 6th of March from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that her Majesty's Government shall recognise the 'incontestable independence' of the South African Republic and Orange Free State 'as sovereign international States, and to offer, on those terms, to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last, peace existed between her Majesty and the two Republics under the Conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which British residents in the South African Republic were suffering. In the course of these negotiations the South African Republic had, to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government, made considerable armaments, and the latter had, consequently, taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements to the British garrisons of Cape Town and Natal. No infringement of the rights guaranteed by the Conventions had, up to that point, taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African Republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon her Majesty; and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step. Her Majesty's dominions were immediately invaded by the two Republics, siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun, with great destruction to property and life, and the Republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of her Majesty's dominions as if those territories had been annexed to one or other of them. In anticipation of those operations the South African Republic had been accumulating for many years past military stores on an enormous scale, which, by their character, could only have been intended for use against Great Britain.

"Your Honours make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the result of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy has been that the British Empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the Empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty which Great Britain has suffered for having in recent years acquiesced in the existence of the two Republics.

"In view of the use to which the two Republics have put the position which was given to them, and the calamities which their unprovoked attack has inflicted upon her Majesty's dominions, her Majesty's Government can only answer your Honours' telegram by saying that they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or of the Orange Free State."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

LONDON, March 31.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Joseph Walton, the Liberal Member for Barnsley, called attention to the failure of her Majesty's Government to uphold British interests in China.

A prolonged debate then ensued.

Mr. St. John Brodrick said that in many cases railway concessions were obtained from the Chinese Government, but no work in connection with them was done by the concessionaires.

China was justified in requiring some substantial progress to be made.

A serious undertaking, such as that promoted by the Pekin Syndicate, will be supported and pressed forward.

Regarding internal navigation, Mr. Brodrick said the employment of gunboats will be continued until other expedients are considered.

He denied that the British influence at Pekin has disappeared.

The policy of her Majesty's Government did not look for further acquisition of land in China, but in keeping open the waterways.

The British Government exercised a legitimate pressure on China conjointly with the other Powers with a view to secure trade facilities in the country.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

LONDON, March 30.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the Foreign Representatives at Peking, including the British, had made representations to the Tsungli-Yamen regarding the disturbances in Pechili and Shantung, and that the Governor of the latter Province had been recalled.

Two British war-ships had, he said, been sent to Taku to protect British lives and property.

H. M. S. Brisk and Hermione have arrived at Taku.

The Sandpiper is ashore badly damaged in the West River, and there is now no British gunboat in West River.

THE COREAN QUESTION.

The *Times* in a despatch from Seoul says that M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister, is modifying his original demands and has asked for a site for a coal depot for the Russian Steamship Company within treaty limits of Masampho.

To this there is no objection, but he also insists upon the non-alienation of any portion of the Island of Kojedo.

PORTUGAL AND THE DELAGOA AWARD.

LONDON, March 31.

In the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies the Foreign Minister announced that the Government will shortly pay the award of the arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay Railway Case.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

March 30.

There is a marked improvement in the relations between France and England.

Sir E. Monson, speaking at Chantilly to-day, said he was convinced that the good understanding would endure.

FRENCH HONOURS TO SIR DONALD STEWART.

Sir Donald Stewart's remains were transferred to H. M. S. Juno at Algiers, with great ceremony and military honours from the French garrison.

THE LATE SIR DONALD STEWART.

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, 31st March:—

The Press universally recognises the late Sir Donald Stewart's merits as a soldier and administrator beneath a manly, modest bearing. His remains were deposited in the English Church at Algiers with military honours on Tuesday and transferred to H. M. S. Juno yesterday. The throngs on boulevards uncovered in presence of the cortege, which consisted of several detachments of the Chasseurs D'Afrique, Zouaves, Algerians, sailors and mounted artillery. The funeral car was drawn by six horses and almost hidden with wreaths and the British and French flags. The immediate escort consisted of British marines and a soldier bearing the deceased's decorations. The pall-bearers were three French officers, the Captain and Commander of the Juno and the Vice Consul. The mourners included Captain Stewart, many French and English officers, the Consuls and residents. The Zouave Band played the British National Anthem and funeral marches. The troops presented arms, and salutes were fired alternately from the Juno and garrison guns. The remains were deposited in the main cabin, which had been transferred into a mortuary chamber.

General Robert Biddulph is mentioned as Sir Donald Stewart's probable successor in the Marshalship.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, March 31.

UNIVERSITY SPORTS IN ENGLAND.

Oxford has come out first in the Athletic Sports Competition by 6 to 4.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Cambridge won the University Boat race to-day by twenty lengths.

Cambridge has now won on 24 occasions and Oxford on 21.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

The Duchess of York has given birth to a son.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue Returns show an increase for the quarter, of £7,642,801; and for the year, £11,899,371.

CORN FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Klopsch, the proprietor of the "Christian Herald," is chartering a steamer to convey corn to India for the famine-stricken.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S WILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Sir William Lockhart's will has been proved for Rs. 1,17,000, probate being granted to Lady Lockhart.

MILITARY EXCHANGE.

Colonels Duff and Martin exchange appointments; Colonel Martin going to the War Office while Colonel Duff returns to Simla.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir Edward Law took over charge of the Finance Department yesterday.

THE FAMINE FUND.

At their last meeting the Famine Fund Committee here arranged for the distribution of 26 lakhs amongst various provinces and Native States, leaving nine lakhs in hand.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING TRIP.

VISIT TO LALKUA.

VICEROY'S CAMP, LALKUA, March 30.

The special train conveying their Excellencies and party arrived at Bareilly this morning, at 7-30, having travelled over the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway during night. The train was in charge of Mr. Pope, Traffic Manager. Although the Viceroy's arrival here was private a considerable number of local officials and residents were present on the platform, including Mr. Cruickshank, Commissioner, Rohilkhund Division; General Mitchell, Commanding the District; Mr. Campbell, Deputy Collector; Mr. Eales, District Judge; Dr. and Mrs. Stokes, Civil Surgeon; Mr. Kaye, District Superintendent of Police; and others. There was a change here to the narrow gauge carriages of the Rohilkhund-Kumaon line, and the platform between the two trains by the aid of bunting, flowers, and foliage was transformed into a pleasant reception room, where their Excellencies and party were entertained to early tea by the O. and R. Railway officials, and where they spent some time in conversing with those present. Lady Curzon was presented with a bouquet of beautiful roses by the little daughter of Mrs. Sykes. A couple hours' run brought the train, now in charge of Mr. Izat, Agent of the line, to a point within five miles of Lalkua, where their Excellencies were met by Mr. Samblin, Commissioner of the Kumaon Division; Mr. Webster, District Superintendent of Police, Fategarh, on special duty; Mr. Rebsch, Forest Officer, and others. The shooting party, formed here, consisted of the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, Major Baring, Captain Baker-Carr, Colonel Fenn, Captain Campbell, Mr. Pearson, Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, Mr. Rebsch, Mr. Gregson, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Whymper, of the Naini Tal Brewery. After breakfast in the tents, the party started on trollies to a point three miles up the line, where they got on elephants, of which there was a line of 70, with howdahs. The result of the first beat was nil.

In the second beat two tigers turned up. One charged H. E. the Viceroy's elephant. This his Excellency hit. The tiger disappeared in the jungle, but was subsequently shot by his Excellency. In a third beat after luncheon Major Baring shot a leopard. The party came into camp about 8 o'clock. At Lalkua an excellent camp is pitched, a short distance from the railway station, including two comfortable grass huts for their Excellencies' use.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 16TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langbourne, with English mails of 16th March, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson Mr
Ashgar Mr J A
Bell 2nd Lieut M C
Brown 2nd Lieut C M
Bushall 2nd Lieut F H
Bridge Mr J J R
Chawner 2nd Lieut L C
Crookshank 2nd Lieut C K
Cook Mr L B
Collins Miss B
Charles Mr T G C and Mrs
Emerson Lt-Col
Fairlie 2nd Lieut J
Fuller Mr C
Farrell Mrs
Grugg 2nd Lieut K W
Goodburn Mr Coad Mrs
Gatenby Mr T, Mrs and Inft
Gill Mr N
Higson Mr E
Hodges Mr H E
Heard Mr R H Mrs and infnt
Lanman 2nd Lieut F de W
Lorass 2nd Lieut H L
Middleton 2nd Lieut D H
MacFarlane Lieut J R
Molesworth Mr E K
McLeod Dr K A, Mrs and child
Macdougall Mrs
Mackenzie Mr H
Napier C. Major and Mrs
Quarman Mrs
Simpson Mr A F
Sullivan Miss
Smith Mr E
Watts 2nd Lieut A C M
Wilson 2nd Lieut R C
Watson 2nd Lieut A V
Wasan 2nd Lieut W
Ward 2nd Lieut J C
Weir Mr R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adams Miss E
Bloss-roy Brig Genl
Bainbridge Mr
Edmistone Mr
Burre Mrs
Graney Mr J H R
Heard Mr F
Hatch Mr F
Hickman Lieut R T
Lawrence Mrs and child
Maxwell Mr and Mrs
Nash Mr W J
Plummer Mrs
Smith Mr T
Sheridan Mr P S
Searle Major
Shaw Rev Prichard
Twentie Capt W J C
Webb Mr
Walby Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Sorenbey Mr
Clark Mr H J
Drummond Major
Fullerton Mr J P and Mrs
Framjee Mr B P
Symonds Mr A
Sandhuner Mr W

FROM SUEZ.—Jassim Ibrahim Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Gito Mr

FROM ADEN.—Wolfschaff Mr G

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

There are indications that the spread of the plague is causing great disquietude among the native inhabitants of Calcutta, and a steady exodus from the town has now set in. On the 25th 6,009 people left Howrah by the east Indian Railway against 4,041 on the same date last year, on the 26th, 3,868 against 3,701, on the 27th, 5,000 against 3,661; and on the 28th, 4882 against 3,787. The increase, of course has not been confined to the dates mentioned but has been more or less persistent for the last six weeks. The inspection staff at Howrah is greatly over-worked. A large number of people annually suffering from plague have been refused permission to travel by the railway. On Wednesday there were no less than four such cases at the railway station. The goods traffic at Howrah is diminishing in volume owing to a large exodus of Marwaris. Large numbers of this community have left Burra Bazar and taken up their quarters in Harrison and Circular Roads. Prices of food stuffs are slowly rising in Calcutta, and there are general complaints about the scarcity of labour. Dhobis are becoming specially troublesome.—*Englishman.*

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
R I M Dockyard Cutter	8	Mr A Monk	5 6 35	1 22 35
H M S Kolpee's Cutter		Sur Lt H F Mawbey	Did not finish.	

Course No. 14—1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	8.8	Mr R S Lloyd	5 18 20	1 33 20
Stella	Scr	Cpl H W Boyd, I M S	6 10 27	1 23 27
Nana	8	Mr G T W Olver	5 21 39	1 31 39
Melody	8	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 25 41	1 32 41
Pixie	29	Messrs S E Smetham and G S Howse	5 48 13	1 34 13
Mannikin	19	Officers, R.A.	5 48 56	1 44 56

Course No. 9—1st prize won by Nana, Melody and 3rd prize won by Turquoise. 2nd prize won by

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 23 57
Meg	Mr W Murray	5 25 14
Oberon	Mr C H Byrne	5 26 37
Midget	Officers, R.A.	5 28 51

Course No. 14—1st prize won by Tomtit and 2nd prize won by Meg.

SIR ELLS ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, who has been South Africa for some time, and has watched the earlier operations at Modder River and at Colesberg, has now gone to Natal, and is on his way to Ladysmith. Sir Ellis has a son serving at the front.

The relief of Ladysmith was celebrated a few days ago in an enthusiastic and somewhat unique manner in the well-known wintering place of St. Jean the Luz. Lord and Lady Sempill gave an afternoon party, at which a large number of English and a few French were present, and combined with it a charming demonstration in favour of Her Majesty and the British forces at the front. In the centre of the spacious salon, a most beautiful bank of flowers had been placed with English flags flying from the top, and this necessarily represented the event celebrated. Near this the company stood and sang "Soldiers of the Queen," and, after a brief pause, three verses of the National Anthem, Lord Sempill subsequently leading loud cheers for Her Majesty. Refreshments were set out in much profusion and were of a most recherche description, all the tables being decorated with lovely spring flowers.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

A large crowd assembled at the last meeting of the extra races on Saturday, the gate money of which was given to the Famine Fund. The programme opened with the Hurdle Race, which Planet won easily, and certainly he looked in the best condition. Wellaregang would have gone close, but in jumping the second hurdle he got spiked in the shoulder and finished dead lame. Marguerite II., a pretty-looking English mare, accounted for the Mixed Plate, and Boostan, a much-fancied animal, won the Consolation Plate. It is doubtful if he would have been successful had Hampton Court, a splendid specimen of a country-bred, had got an equal start; as it was he lost twenty lengths at the start, and in making up this he was too tired at the finish. He ran well, and Mr. Baldrey, although a new patron of the turf, certainly knows a good horse from a bad one. Terapore again won, beating Security in the Final Plate, and then Plebian won the New Plate. He looks a fine animal, but is a rogue, inasmuch as he never runs his best in public. Mr. Baldrey had better luck in the Selling Race, and Bandsman won with great ease. Afterwards he was sold to Mr. Hyde for Rs. 1,000, and he should certainly prove a very good bargain. The Arab Plate concluded the day, and the favourite Lady Newbrook got home much to the delight of the public, who this season have not made money.

"The Hurdle Race." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap hurdle race for all horses. Distance—R.C. and distance over 7 flights.

Mr S C H's b aus g Planet, 9st 6lbs ..... Ambaji 1
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, 10st 4lbs ..... Dent 2
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Milchester, 10st ..... Penton 3
Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Medowra, 11st 4lbs ..... Johnson 0
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil, Gow, 10st 11lbs ... Beasley 0
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b or br aus g Wellaregang, 9st 10lbs ..... Robertson 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Inspector; 4 to 1 Milchester Wellaregang, Medowra and Planet; 10 to 1 Neil-Gow.

From a bad start Planet got well off, followed by Inspector, Wellaregang being last. Little change took place until five furlongs from home when Neil-Gow and Medowra drew up. Nothing could live with Planet, who was never headed and he won by five lengths from Inspector, Milchester being four lengths behind for third place. Time, 3min. 18secs.

"The Mixed Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite, 11 8st 7lbs ..... C B Mahomed 1
Mr Underwood sch a h Jock, 7st 6lbs ..... Ittal 2
Mr Lyndon's skew bald aus m Fidgetts, 9st 4lbs, Johnson 3
Mr G [illegible]'s gr h Hawk, 9st 10lbs ..... Jakoo 0
Mr Hamson [illegible] Cawnpore's a h Mutlag, 7st 7lbs ... Saleh 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Marguerite; 2 to 1 against Fidgetts; 10 to 1 the others.

Mutlag led from Jock and Marguerite, until the bend, where the latter came away and won with ease by four lengths. In a ding-long finish for second place, Jock beat Fidgetts by half a length. Time, 54secs.

"The Consolation Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. ponies, 14 hands and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Lock's g a h Boostan 8st 3lbs ..... Ebrahim 1
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar 8st 7lbs ..... Soda 2
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Exchange, 9st 3lbs ..... Heeroo 3
Mr [illegible] W Khanabai's g a h Pilot 8st 3lbs ..... Dikti 0
Lt Col Monteith and Mr Baldrey's b ch g Hampton Court, 9st ..... Kunal 0
Mr A Foulke's g a h Patrick 8st 11lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert, 8st 3lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor, 7st 11lbs ... Saleh 0
Mr Mollison's ch c by g Sandy 7st 10lbs ..... Dodcanee 0
Mr Mahomed Haji Ebralm's b a h Duldul, 7st 7lbs ..... Jakoo 0
Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Jupitor, 7st 4lbs ..... Ittal 0
Mr Farmer's ch c by g Adoration, 6st 13lbs ..... Mama 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Hampton; 2 to 1 against Boostan; 5 to 1 Buktawar and Patrick; 10 to 1 the others.

The start was very uneven, Buktawar and Exchange making the running. Hampton Court was practically left at the post and in the effort to join his horses he was no good at the finish. After travelling two furlongs Boostan was brought up and in the straight he headed the field, finally winning by a length; half-a-length between second and third. Time, 1min. 8 1-5secs.

"The Final Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for horses landed since first August 1899, and all other horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Terapore, 7st. 13lbs. ..... Robertson 1
Mr J P's b aus g Security, 7st. ..... Penton 2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b or br g Peerage, 8st. ..... Ebrahim 3
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari, 8st 6lbs ..... Mukinda 0
Mr Ulett's b aus g Bayonet, 8st, 10lbs, ... Johnson 0
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Antwerp, 8st, 7lbs, ... Heeroo 0
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 8st 6lbs, ... C B Mahomed 0
Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus g Wilfred, 7st 8lbs, Tookram 0
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Ablecore, 7st, ... Kenal 0

Betting:—Evens Security; 2 to 1 against Peerage; 5 to 1 Marwari, Bayonet, Kettledrum and Wilfred; 6 to 1 Terapore, 10 to 1 the others.

Terapore went off with a long lead, Marwari, Security, Antwerp and Peerage being well up. Marwari lost his place and at the bend, Security and Peerage drew out. Terapore held all safe and won by a neck, half-a-length separating second and third. Time, 1min. 2 2-5secs.

"The New Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1899, 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 9lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Baldrey's g a h Bandsman Rs 700, 8st 11lb. ... Kunal 1
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan Rs 1,000, 8st 11lbs ..... Saleh 2
Mr Baldrey's b a h Eugene, Rs 600 8st 11lbs ..... Ittal 3
Mr Alf bin Talib's g a h Nevermind, Rs 1,000, 8st 4lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr A M Soobit's b a h His Highness Rs 1,100, 8st 4lbs ..... Soda 0
Mr S A W's ch a h Hamidee Rs 500 7st 12lbs ..... Nana 0
Mr A A Dahaish's g a h Gold Mohur Rs 800, 7st 9lbs ..... Ebrahim 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous Rs 500, 7st 4lbs ..... Jakoo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Nevermind; 2 to 1 Bandsman; 3 to 1 Gold Mohur; 10 to 1 others.

Bandsman led all the way, winning by two lengths; one length between second and third. Time, 1min. 8secs.

"The Arab Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C. B. horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Doolan's b h m Lady Newbrook, 9st 5lbs ... Johnson 1
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandji Nandji's g ah Rubdan, 8st ..... Heeroo 2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 8st 5lbs ..... Nana 3
Mr Rienzis b a h Regal, 8st ..... Ebrahim 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Khalid, 7st 11lbs ..... Native 0
Mr Abdul Azez bin Saif's g a h Anaka 7st 4lbs .. Saleh 0
Mr A V Khanabai's g a h Pilot 8st 6lbs ..... Feerose 0
Mr Jamal bin Ebrahim's g a h Jowra, 7st 12lbs ... Abdool 0

Betting: Evens Lady Newbrook, 4 to 1 against Regal and Valma; 5 to 1 Rubdhan and Khalid; 10 to 1 the others.

Regal was left at the post and Rubdan who led got a lead of 80 yards, Valma, Khalid and Lady Newbrook were close together, the latter challenging Rubdan in the straight. Johnson had to shake up his mount, but the issue was never in doubt, and Lady Newbrook won grandly by one and a half length; a length between Rubdhan and Valma.—Time, 1min. 37 1-5secs.

FANCY FETE.

"MRS. NUGENT'S STALL."

The Honorary Treasurer has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 20,500 being the amount of donations and proceeds of sales at Mrs. Nugent's and Mrs. Tata's Stall.

Special thanks are due to the following for generous contributions to the Stall:—Their Highnesses the Aga Khan, the Maharajas of Baroda, Mysore and Kolhapur, His Highness the Rao of Cutch, the Nawab Sahib of Janjira, the Chiefs of Sangli and Kaful, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, and to the Misses Wadia who collected a considerable sum of money.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 16.

THE OCCUPATION OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

After the successful issue of the Battle of Driefontein and the disappearance next morning of the forces opposing Lord Roberts's ever victorious army, as I think it may now claim to be regarded, the occupation of the Free State capital was almost a matter of course, and the public awaited the news of our entrance into the city with calm confidence. The sharp engagement on the Driefontein kopjes took place on Saturday, and Lord Roberts's despatches, including his energetic protest against the treachery of which a section of the enemy were guilty on the battlefield, appeared in Monday's journals. On Tuesday the papers contained Lord Roberts's notification of his unopposed march of Sunday, and on Wednesday they printed his despatches of Monday and Tuesday. In the latter which was sent off at 5-20 a.m.—Lord Roberts, as many in India know, was and is an early riser—he mentions that he was just starting with the 3rd Cavalry Division to rejoin General French, who had, after considerable opposition, occupied two hills close to the Bloemfontein railway station. The same day the conquest of the city was completed, but it was not until Wednesday night, that the news reached London. When Lord Roberts's despatch arrived, it was found to be dated 8 p.m. on Tuesday, or 23 1-2 hours before it was issued to the public in London. To say that the delay caused anxiety would be an exaggeration, but many wondered, and are still wondering, what had occurred to account for this curiously long delay in the transmission of such an interesting piece of information. Some surprise has been expressed that the intelligence, though everywhere received with satisfaction, occasioned no demonstrations, or next to none. But surely there is a limit to the enthusiasm of even the most enthusiastic. The absence of such scenes as occurred when Oronje surrendered and Ladysmith was relieved, shows no falling off in interest in the war; it only indicates that everyone regarded the occupation of Bloemfontein as a foregone conclusion, and perhaps that everyone is reserving himself and herself for the joy that all will feel when we hear, as we hope to hear very soon, that the sorely-tried Mafeking garrison has come to the end of its painful and nobly-borne troubles.

THE KRUGER-STEYN OVERTURES.

The various rumours that had been afloat for some days previously as to a communication in favour of peace having been made to Lord Salisbury by the President of the South African Republic and the late President of the Orange Free State, as Lord Roberts describes Mr. Steyn, were confirmed in a way by Mr. Balfour's reply to Mr. Harry Foster on Monday. Mr. Foster asked whether the right hon. gentleman could state the conditions on which the Government would entertain peace proposals emanating from the South African Republic. Mr. Balfour vaguely replied that papers on the subject would shortly be laid before the House. An attempt by Mr. Dalziel to ascertain definitely, whether the Government had received any communication from Mr. Kruger was not successful: but when the House of Lords met on Tuesday evening Lord Salisbury, without any further ado, read a long telegram which was sent to him on the 5th instant by the two Presidents after their conference at Bloemfontein, and his reply, which is dated Sunday—the better the day the better the deed many will say. In the sanctimonious phraseology beloved of the Boers, the Presidents deny that they ever had any intention of trying to supplant British rule throughout South Africa; maintain that their occupation of foreign territory was only done in the way of defence; and announce their willingness to come to terms on condition that the independence of the two States are preserved and no punishment inflicted on the Colonial rebels. Lord Salisbury's reply explains the course of events immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities—the insulting ultimatum, the declaration of war, and the invasion of the two British Colonies, Natal and the Cape. He also refers to the secret preparations of the Transvaal and concludes as follows:—"In view of the use to which the two Republics have put the position which was given to them, and the calamities which their unprovoked attack has inflicted upon her Majesty's Dominions, her Majesty's Government can only answer your Honours' telegram by saying that they are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or of

ac
ificant of the uncompromising spirit of race hostility h reveals Mr. Kipling's remarkable contribution has seen received with a considerable, I might almost ay general, reprobation. Judged as a literary pro- duction merely, while it contains some graphic passages, it is altogether vague and unconvincing in its charges, indeed it is not too much to say that the only definite thing in it is its obvious purpose of quenching us at home to vindictive reprisals. Mr. Kipling, genius though he may be, is one of those sympathetic persons who always go with the crowd and the distinctive note of his writings is vulgarity. Even his "Recessional" was tainted with the ap- parently incorrigible vulgarity of the Corybantic poet of "the curse word and the swear." "The Absent-minded Beggar" took the town, the country and the world by storm, a whirlwind storm, and as it has drawn nearly £100,000 for the relief of the families of our soldiers in South Africa one would like to speak of it wholly in terms of praise and admiration, but while full of all the force of Mr. Kipling's great powers, and while the "go" the lilt and the ring of it are perfect of their kind, read in cold blood (I hope I shall not offend any of his admirers) what rubbish it is! By many whose patriotism is as earnest and as genuine as Mr. Kipling's it is considered deplorable that such an article as "The Sin of Witchcraft" should appear in a journal like the "Times." The "Times" is still the representative newspaper of England throughout the world. The "Daily Telegraph" has a wider circulation in the Metropolitan area, the "Morning Post" perhaps in the West-End and in the shires, and the "Standard" in the United King- dom, but no other journal has such a circulation throughout the world as the "Times." The ap- pearance in its columns of Mr. Kipling's article will, therefore, lead to its being read in every Government office, and in every newspaper office in Europe. This is sure to stir up afresh against us the rancorous attacks which during the past six months have been levelled at this country. There have been manu- factured attacks instigated by a very few interested people, but the mischief they have done exactly proves the injurious effects that may "follow mere newspaper writing," and emphasises the responsi- bility of the "Times" in giving all its influential circumstances to the dissemination of Mr. Kipling's outburst. If the French Government should be hounded on to war with England it will be the doing of the French newspapers and against the feelings of the educated people of France as well as in spite of the sincere desire of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet to keep the peace with us. In fact one of the most remarkable results of the recent crusade of the Continental Press against England has been the protests it called forth from some of the most dis- tinguished publicists of Germany and France, directly they began to fear that the struggle with the Boers might be indefinitely prolonged. These enlightened and statesmanlike writers at once began to remind their fellow-countrymen that whatever weakened England weakened them, and that the greatness of England meant their own stability. They said that when England ceased to be a great European power, Belgium and Holland would be absorbed by Germany, which then would slowly but surely encroach more and more upon France. Again it was pointed out that if England ceased through her comparative weakness to interfere in Conti- nental matters, Germany would at once be divided between France and Russia and Austria, and then gradually Russia would herself advance to the Rhine. All this is obvious to the students of his- tory, and it is this which contributes as much as our strong common-sense, our moderation, and our dogged perseverance, in maintaining alike our commercial and our political supremacy all over the world. But it is all this which is being obscured by the insane newspaper controversies going on between this country and both Germany and France until now at every turn there are people who say to you: "Is it to be war with France after the Exhibition"?—or "Does it not look as if we were about to fight Germany"?

HOME SUPPORT FOR THE FAMINE SUFFERERS.

Although the Mansion House Fund cannot be said to progress by leaps and bounds, it is steadily increasing and if the war should come to an end soon we may expect to see subscriptions coming in more briskly. Up to last night the amount received by the Lord Mayor of London was £132,300, the contribution during the week including five hundred guineas from the Fishmongers Company, the same sum from the City Corporation, one hundred guineas from the Vintners Company, £1,000 as a first in- stalment from Hove, a wealthy district of Brighton, and a similar instalment from the city of Belfast. Amongst the other notable donations was one of £525 from Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son. It is a pity that the directors of the East India Railway Company have been balked of their desire to present £1,000. It was necessary before such a sum could be voted that the Secretary of State for India should give his sanction, and this he finds himself unable to give, for reasons set forth in a letter written to the directors on the 7th instant, by the Under-Secretary of State. The proposed contribution, it is pointed out, would fall, to the extent of at least four-fifths, upon Government, or, in other words, upon the revenues of India, which have to bear the main charge on account of the famine. Lord George Hamilton says he fully appre- ciates the fact that the proposal of the board involves the sacrifice by the shareholders of a portion of their share of the net revenue, and he suggests that it may still be possible to arrange for a contribution to the Famine Fund to be made from this source exclusively. But the directors are apparently unable to adopt the course thus suggested in consequence of what happen ed in 1897. The action taken three years ago by the directors in subscribing to the then Famine Fund was, as they remind the India Office, admitted to be ultra vires, and was objected to on behalf of the annuitants. Seeing that an important portion of the company's revenues, amounting at present to upwards of two lakhs of rupees daily, is derived from the car riage of food-grain it seems very unfortunate that the directors are not in a position to render any help in their corporate capacity to the Lord Mayor's Fund. Scotland which owes a good deal to India where so many of its sons have acquired fame and fortunes is not behindhand in the good work. Public meetings, convened in both instances by the Lord Provost of the city, have been held at Edinburgh and Glasgow for the establishment of funds. At Glasgow, subscriptions amounting to close upon £5,000 were an- nounced at the meeting, so that a considerable sum may be expected from the northern portion of the United Kingdom. South of the Tweed the move- ment initiated in the Metropolis and in Manchester is being followed by the minor towns.

Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., and Mr. N. B. Wagle, a landowner in Canara, went at the instance of the Lord Mayor of London to address a meeting at Salisbury on Wednesday, which the Mayor of that city had condemned on behalf of the Indian Famine Fund. The audience was small and it was noticed that the Bishop and most of the clergy were absent. But they had sent subscriptions and at the end of the meeting the Mayor announced that £75 were promised and he had reason to believe that about £250 will be obtained—not an insignificant amount for so small a community. Sir John Jardine made a long speech, stating the figures of the numbers already on relief works and the likelihood that these numbers would increase up till June. The manage- ment of the famine was better than in Ireland in 1846. The mortality was slight owing to the thorough and systematic arrangements made by the Viceroy and all his subordinates, and by the Native Princes and others. To show what these are, he quoted from one of the Famine Codes. He described the fearful losses in Gujerat, in Kathiawar and Rajputana of the noble breed of cattle there and the miserable plight of the farming classes. He gave great credit to the caste system which in all ordinary years saved the country from the expense of poor laws, the abounding charity of the natives for each other being a great reason for active sympathy on our part when a famine occur- red that sent 4½ million people on the rates and left immense areas without the harvests of food and fodder. The immediate cause of the famine was the Act of God, the failure of the autumn and winter rains. Sir John showed that the money given would be well spent; and quoting the Viceroy, the Chief Justice and the Bishop of Calcutta at a recent meet- ing there, he argued that private charity ought to supply means to set the miserable people on their legs again. Mr. Wagle spoke in the same strain giving heart rending episodes of famines and urging that the exercise of Christian charity now would cheer the hearts of his afflicted countrymen and bind them in sympathy to the British nation. He hinted also that inquiry into the causes of these repeated famines ought in due time to be made; and a local speaker took the same view. Sir John Jardine and Mr. Wagle stayed the following day in Salisbury and visited the Cathedral and Museum, the Roman Fort at old Sarum, which desolate place sent two members to Parliament until 1832, the Druidical re- mains at Stonehenge, the Church of George Herbert, the house of Pitt and the Borough of Wilton. Sir John, I see, is named to support the chair at a City Breakfast convened to hear the Rev. Dennis Osborne and the Rev Isaac F. Row on the miseries of the Indian famine. He represented the Indian world at the luncheon given by the Lord Mayor to the foreign journalists on the occasion of their interna- tional meeting in London last week.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Things are to be made very hot for the Duke of Orleans unless he is able to clear himself of the charge of writing an extraordinary letter to a member of the staff of the gutter paper of Paris, which recently caricatured the Queen in such a gross manner. Some time ago the St. James's Club, a well-known rendezvous of diplomatists and men of fashion, called upon him for an explanation which is not yet forth- coming, nor has this curious aspirant to a Throne deigned so far to notice a similar desire of which he must be aware of the Bachelor's Club to know whether he can say anything in justification of his remaining a member of that institution. The best thing for the Duke would be to remain away from these shores for at any rate a considerable time. Society cannot forget that the English Royal Family has been particularly kind to the Duke and that is why his conduct is so strongly resented in London. To the credit of the French people be it said that although they are strongly against us in this war they feel almost as warmly on this subject as we do, and they do not hesitate to speak out on his behaviour which they compare with the correctitude of the rival Bona- partist pretender.

Mr. George Wyndham made an interesting speech in explanation of the army estimates, but space prevents me from referring to more than one or two points. It is satisfactory to learn that the Queen's earnest appeal to her old soldiers to rejoin the colours for a brief period has already met with what Mr. Wyndham styled a magnificent response, 17,400 having up to the present come forward. There is to be no more cold shouldering of the Volunteers, and in future there is to be at the War Office a staff specially charged with the interests of the country's auxiliary forces. The Militia regiments are to be asked henceforth to undertake the obligation of serving abroad in "grave Imperial emergencies" and there can be no doubt that the obligation will be cheerfully undertaken. The idea of her Majesty's Government, Mr. Wyndham tells us, is to organise in the course of the spring and summer a mobile force of three army corps and three cavalry brigades, exclusive of the volunteer forces. In the desultory discussions arising out of the estimates, some useful suggestions have been made by Sir Charles Dilke and other ex- perts, while Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with a certain amount of courage has ventured to doubt the wisdom of bringing Volunteers from one set of colonies to garrison or police other portions of the Empire. He is afraid that such a practice may in- terfere with the complete independence of the self- governing colonies. But we hear no such fears ex- pressed by these communities, who are very jealous of their independence.

The "Westminster Gazette," referring to the cordial welcome received by Lord Sandhurst when he took his seat in the gilded Chamber, the other evening, for the first time since his return from Bombay, says:— "Among the first to greet him was the Clerk of Par- liaments, whilst amongst others were the Earl of Kimberley and Lord Welby, both of whom have been intimately connected with India." It is news to some of us that Lord Welby has been intimately connected with India. Perhaps if he had possessed the advan- tages that the "Westminster" credits him with he might not have taken such an unconscionable amount of time in making up his mind as to the lines on which he should draft the report of the unduly pro- tracted enquiry into Indian expenditure.

Dr. Hugh Playfair has been elected to the respon- sible office of Obstetric Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, London. The conditions were that no can- didate was allowed to compete who could not write after his name the letters F. R. C. S. Dr. Hugh Play- fair is also an M. D. of London and an M. R. C. P. He is a grandson of the late eminent Sir Hugh-Lyon Playfair, cousin of the late Lord Playfair, and son of General A. L. Playfair, whose name is associated with the historic siege of Lucknow. Dr. Hugh Play- fair has edited his uncle's great book on surgery. I am asked to say that Messrs. Lumley and Company, Exhibition Road, London, are publishing in book- let form Mr. Harold Begbie's verses on the services rendered by the Naval Brigade during the defence of Ladysmith, with original drawings by Mr. Caton Woodville and Mr. Everard Hopkins. The proceeds are for the benefit of sailors and soldiers disabled in South Africa. Copies can be obtained from the publishers and all book-sellers at 6d. each.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

For hearing of Preliminary Issue.

247-99—Payne G S and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and another—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

193-98—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Ismeh Shirazee vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.—Crawford B and Co.

636-97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

97-99—Captain and V—Chhmnajee Ramjee vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deray vs Purshotum Lalla and others—Sorabjee and J for trial on merits, for postponment.

489-96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakhmidas Harrivalabdas and another vs Sakimabee and others—Nanu and H.

124-97—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ram- chunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Mauri, and Chitnis M and M. Payne, G S and M.

519-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smetham B and N.

189-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

573-97—Edgelow G and W—Mirza Ali Mahomed Sherazee vs Haji Abdool Hossein Zenab Abadin—Craigie L and O.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

235-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdhardas Jethabhoy vs Nathoo Heerjee and others—Mantry and B.

Long Causes.

476-99—Crawford B and Co—Hasumbhai Vishram and others vs Bai Doodibai and others—Craigie L and O and B and K.

474-99—Crawford B and Co—Hasumbhai Vishram and other vs Dossa Thakersey—Bhashankar and K.

486-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Goolo Mahomed and others—King and C and S, B and N and B M and M.

23-98—Smetham B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M and W and G. S B and N and K B Mehta.

636-98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Hajee Sudeock Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

633-92—Crawford B and Co—Adolph Gothard Christianson vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.

115-1900—In person—John Repper vs Alice Mary Repper and another.

47-1900—Smetham B and N—Vithal Bikoba Sonsy vs Par- vathal and another.

45-1899—In person a pauper—Cooverjee Heerjee vs Jamnadas Purshotum.

205-91—Rowjiton and B—Kalidas Karsondas vs Abdool Karim Abdool Saccir—Ardasir H and D.

124-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithebai vs Canjee Arjoon—Suie- bhan B and N.

631-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Sitaram Guru Gangadasjee vs Damodar Narsey and others—Janardhan and A. and B and K.

700-98—In person—Khooba Saiba and another vs Allarakhia Deraj and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

611-99—Bicknell M and M—Ayeshabai and another vs Ha- jee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdas D C and H.

502-98—Payne G S and M—Hiridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Dallianjee and others—Bhalchandra and K.

6-99—Khandersee and sons—Kamal Moeya Abu Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

745-98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Craw- ford B and Co, and Craigie L and O and Little and Co.

385-99—Payne G S and M—Bhikabhoy Khushali vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Mashalkar D and J.

154-99—Mathubhai and J and Maud Bicknell M and M—Gir- dhur Dulsook and others vs Pandia Ranchordas Kunshall—Mugaslal and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 31.

10 p.m. ..... 79·1

SUNDAY.—APRIL 1.

6 a.m. ..... 75·4
10 a.m. ..... 81·4
2 p.m. ..... 81·2
4 p.m. ..... 83·1

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OCCUPATION OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

THE BRITISH FLAG HOISTED.

FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT STEYN.

THE ADVANCE FROM CAPE COLONY.

(Compiled from the mail papers March 9th to 16th.)

LORD ROBERTS entered Bloemfontein on Tuesday afternoon. President Steyn and some members of the Executive had fled northward on Monday night. The remaining members of the Executive decided to tender their submission to the British General and this was accordingly done, Mr Fraser (lately condidate for the Free State Presidency), the Mayor, and other officials handing to Lord Roberts the keys of the public buildings. Lord Roberts is now established in the Presidency at Bloemfontein. His entry into the town was the occasion of a remarkable demon- stration. He was welcomed rather as a deliverer than a conqueror. This is doubtless largely accounted for by the fact that of the 4,000 odd white inhabitants about a half are of British origin, and probably the Boer section of the population has gone north with the ex-President—as Lord Roberts terms Mr. Steyn.

General Gatacre's force is preparing to cross the Orange River opposite Bethulie. The railway bridge has been destroyed by the Boers, but the British managed to secure the waggon bridge, many gallant deeds being performed by the Derbyshires and Engi- neers in their successful endeavours to prevent the use of dynamite by the enemy. General Gatacre is in touch with General Clements at Norval's Pont, and is endeavouring to open up communications with General Brabant. The last-named, who is at Aliwal North, is being fiercely opposed by the Boers, who are still in strength in that neighbourhood.

A change of plans has been made with regard to the campaign in Natal. The troops of Sir Charles Warren's Division, which had embarked at Durban for conveyance to Cape Colony, have been landed and sent to the front again. The Boers are strongly entrenched in the Biggarsberg and there may be heavy fighting in that direction.

LORD ROBERTS'S STATE ENTRY INTO BLOEMFONTEIN.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" with Lord Roberts's force, sends an interesting despatch from Bloemfontein, Mr. Donohoe says:—

Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 a.m. to-day (Tuesday), and was occupied as such. President Steyn, with the majority of the fighting burghers, fled northwards. General French was within five miles of the place at 5 p.m. on Monday. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard it unless it surrendered by 4 a.m. on Tuesday. The white flag was hoisted on Tuesday morning, and a deputation of the Town Council, with the Mayor, Mr. Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles south of the town, and made a formal surrender of the place. The "Chronicle" representative and Captain Fawcett, R.E., were the first to enter the town. Lord Roberts made a state entry into Bloemfontein at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. He visited the public buildings, and went to the official residence of the President, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the Bri- tish flag and sang the National Anthem. They were in a state of frenzied excitement. On Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired. Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the President's house, and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is unin- jured.

RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

A GALLANT DEED.

Bloemfontein, March 13, 9 p.m.—To-day the British troops entered the capital of the Free State, and, curiously enough, were welcomed with enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Last night General French seized the railway, and destroyed some portions six miles to the south of Bloemfontein. He made his headquarters at a farm belonging to Mr. Steyn, the President's brother, who had remained quietly at home. In the course of the evening a gallant deed was done by Major Hunter Weston, of the Engineers, who was accompanied by ten men, passed through the Boer lines, and succeeded not only in cutting the telegraph line, but also in blowing up the railway to the north of the town. Early this morning the Boers were discovered occupying a few kopjes south of the town, but a few shells from the Horse Batteries drove them away after they had lost eight killed. About 10 a.m. our scouts began approaching the town, whereupon Mr. Patterson, of the "Sydney Herald," the correspondent of the "Daily News," and myself rode forward and entered Bloemfontein. After- wards we guided a number of Free State officials, in- cluding Mr. Fraser, out to where Lord Roberts was standing on the top of a kopje. They asked that life and property should be protected, and formally surrendered the town, presenting the keys of the public offices. Subsequently Lord Roberts made his public entry into Bloemfontein accompanied by his staff. The way was led to the Presidential residence where at half-past one the Union Jack was hoisted amid enthusiastic cheers. "God Save the Queen" was then sung. The troops remain outside the town, except such as are required to police the place.—Reuter's Special Service.

HURRIED FLIGHT OF EX-PRESIDENT STEYN.

LARGE SEIZURE OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

Mr. C. E. Hands, the correspondent of the "Daily Mail," in a telegram from Bloemfontein, describing the surrender, says:—The Boers are hurrying madly north of the Glen and Modder Rivers. Overnight General French seized the railway north and south of Bloemfontein, while Lord Roberts despatched a prisoner on parole with a message that he would bombard the city at once unless it surrendered. Thereupon the townsmen, unduly proprietors, grew alarmed, and all the enemy's organisation disappear- ed. President Steyn evacuated the place hastily, accompanied by the chief members of the Executive, and proclaimed Kroonstad as the capital. He himself fled to Winburg.

(This statement is contradicted in other telegrams, which state that Mr. Steyn fled to Kroonstad.)

At last only 3,000 fighting men remained, and in the morning many, finding themselves so weakened broke their guns, while others, still fearing confisca- tion, fled forth of the Modder, the majority returning to their farms. The remnant still shelled General French down, but the opposition soon collapsed. It appears that the State Government behaved decently towards the British residents, who form the majority of the commercial population.

The battle of Driefontein has frightened the Boers, for notwithstanding that their losses have been minimised, they know they have been outfought. Their very organisation is collapsing. The breach between the Transvaalers and Free Staters is widening. Major-General Pretyman has been made Military Governor here. Lord Roberts, accompanied by his staff, has ridden through the town, and been everywhere cheered, while "God Save the Queen" was enthusiastically sung. The shops are gladly opening, and there is general rejoicing. It is not expected that the Free Staters will fight again. They say the Transvaalers, too, are "muking." This is a pleasant country, and it is lovely weather.

EX-PRESIDENT STEYN AT KROONSTAD.

Bloemfontein, Wednesday, 10·15 a.m.—The inha- bitants of the Free State capital continue to give our troops a hearty welcome. A large proportion of the people are heartily sick of the war. The leaders of the Opposition are inclined to facilitate arrangements which will avoid further bloodshed amongst the Free Staters. Ex-President Steyn is reported to have reach- ed Kroonstad. He has only a few Bloemfontein officials with him.

Rimington's Guides have the honour of being the first to make the entry into Bloemfontein. They were in the city shortly after one o'clock. All the Boer commandos have fallen back on the railway to the north. Bodies of scouts have gone in that direc- tion, but our main force will probably rest for a day or two before following up the retreating Boers.—"Central News."

MR. STEYN HAS BECOME A NONENTITY.

The correspondent of the "Times," in a telegram from Bloemfontein of Tuesday's date, and published in the second edition of that journal yesterday, says: "As Free State in spite of urgent representations in the Transvaal, decided to surrender the capital yesterday, Mr. Steyn leaving secretly at 6.30 for Kroonstad, the new seat of Government, via Win- burg, without replying to Lord Roberts's demand for surrender within 24 hours. Lord Roberts headed a cavalcade a mile in length, descended the southern slopes besides the railway and entered the city at one o'clock, meeting with an enthusiastic reception throughout the route. He stopped on the way to order the instant replacement of goods which were being looted at the artillery barracks by Kaffirs. Afterwards he crossed the river and entered the grounds of the Presidency. A Union Jack specially made by Lady Roberts was hoisted in the grounds. The Boers and their sympathisers have fled. Mr. Steyn's brother entertained General French at his farm yesterday, and Lord Roberts had breakfast there yes- day. He stated that Mr. Steyn had become a nonentity.

CUTTING THE RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" special war correspondent, has also got a short message through from Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein (he says) followed by the Gordon Highlanders, a Cavalry Brigade, and three batteries of Horse Artillery. Ex-President Steyn and other prominent officials fled privately from the capital, transferring the seat of government to Kroonstad. The position had been discussed for several days between war and peace parties. General French reached the railway seven miles to the south on Monday afternoon, destroying the track north and south, the object of this step being to delay the arrival of General Joubert and to block the retreat of the enemy. Since the affair at Abraham's Kraal there has only been a single skirmish, when the cavalry were engaged. With your other corre- spondent I got within one hundred yards of the Boer trenches at Abraham's Kraal, and we were hunted for eight miles, and our horses were shot. The back of the war here is broken, and the populace is cheering Lord Roberts and the soldiers. Union Jacks are flying everywhere.

ENEMY DEFEATED AT DRIEFONTEIN.

The War Office on Sunday received the following telegrams from Lord Roberts:—

Driefontein, March 11, (7.15 a.m.)—The enemy op- posed us throughout yesterday's march, and from their intimate knowledge of the country gave us considerable trouble. Owing, however, to the ad- mirable conduct of the troops, they were unable to prevent us reaching our destination. The brunt of the fighting fell on Kelly-Kenny's Division two battalions of which, the Welsh and the Essex, turned the Boers out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet. I have not been able as yet to get the exact number of casualties.

THE ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

Driefontein, March 11 (9·45 a.m.).—The following telegram has been addressed by me to their Honours, the late Presidents of the Orange Free State and South African Republic:—

"Another instances having occurred of a gross abuse of the white flag and of the signal of holding up the hands in token of surrender, it is my duty to inform your Honour that if such abuse occurs again I shall most reluctantly be compelled to order my troops to disregard the white flag entirely. The instance occurred on the kopje east of Driefontein Farm yesterday evening, and was witnessed by several of my own staff officers as well as by myself, and resulted in the wounding of several of my officers and men. A large quantity of explosive bullets of three different kinds was found in Cronje's laager and after every engagement with your Honour's troops. Such breaches of the recognised usages of war, and of the Geneva Convention, are a disgrace to any civilised Power. A copy of this telegram has been sent to my Government with a re- quest that it may be communicated to all neutral Powers."

ENEMY'S LOSSES.

9·55 a.m.—I cannot get precise number of casualties before I march, but will communicate it as soon as possible. The Boers suffered heavily; 102 of their dead were left on the ground. We captured about twenty prisoners.

THE FIGHT AT DRIEFONTEIN.

KELLY-KENNY'S MAGNIFICENT MARCH.

DRIEFONTEIN, MARCH 11.—One of the smartest little engagements since Cronje's surrender occurred yesterday. After leaving his last camp at Poplar Grove, Lord Roberts divided his force into three portions, all advancing towards Bloemfontein. On the right General Tucker's division, with the Gordons and a cavalry brigade, moved along the Petursberg road. The centre column, which Lord Roberts him- self accompanied, consisted of General Colvile's division, General Pole-Carew's Guards' brigade, and General Broadwood's brigade of cavalry. General French commanded the left column, which advanced along the Modder. It consisted of Colonel Porter's cavalry brigade and General Kelly-Kenny's division.

IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

Yesterday morning, about ten, General Broad- wood's brigade, which was marching in front of the centre column, came in contact with the enemy, who were holding a double semi-circular line of kopjes. These were promptly shelled, and the enemy were driven from the low ridges projecting in front of their position. General Broadwood promptly threw his mounted infantry into the position from which they held until the arrival of reinforcements. Meanwhile Colonel Porter had also come into touch with the enemy's right. He sent word to General French, who diverted the whole of his infantry division south towards the enemy, whose position they reached about one o'clock, having marched over twenty miles. Immediately he was relieved by their presence, General Broadwood took his cavalry round to the left, where he had already seized a strong kopje. When he reached the reverse of the position he was shelled by the enemy's nine- pounder. At the point whence the fire from the Boer gun proceeded a white flag was ultimately hoisted, but when the force arrived to take possession the enemy had disappeared. When night came General Broadwood had worked eight miles to the enemy's rear.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE BOER CENTRE.

A fairly heavy engagement was meanwhile pro- ceeding at the centre Boer position, which resembled an inverted figure 3. The centre thus consisted of a line of low kopjes, which ran far out into the middle of the plain. Having gained a foothold here, General Kelly-Kenny held the enemy, while making a direct attack on the north of the enemy's centre where a low, detached ridge situated some distance from a low kopje held by the enemy, allowed of the near approach of the attacking force under shelter. The Boers per- ceived the movement, and poured a heavy shell-fire into our troops, without, however, delaying the advance of the Welsh Regiment, who formed the first line of the attacking force. The Boers, although possessing no natural entrenchments, held a strong, safe position, huge boulders affording them splendid cover.

ARTILLERYMEN'S MAGNIFICENT COURAGE.

The Horse Battery about two o'clock prepared the way for the infantry advance, shelling the Boer centre vigorously from the south. Here occurred an instance of the admirable coolness and splendid behaviour of our artillerymen. As the battery came into action the enemy opened a heavy and accurate fire on it with their Vickers-Maxim, killing outright two men and several horses. The men were engaged in unhitching the gun at the time, but within two minutes the same gun fired the first shot, the artillerymen carrying the ammunition over the bodies of their fallen comrades. U Battery, which occupied a position to the north of the Boer centre, shelled the ridge thoroughly, but on the arrival of the 76th Field Battery moved close to the battery. The 76th Battery then took up a position close to the Boer position, where it was able effectively to shell the ridge towards which the Welsh were moving. The gunners encountered a heavy rifle fire but they worked their guns coolly and unconcernedly with great effect.

A STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

All this time the Welsh Regiment, supported by the Essex and Gloucesters, were advancing steadily under heavy fire, taking advantage of all the cover available. They finally gained the crest of the ridge, where they found excellent shelter. A heavy musk- etry duel then ensued at about 500 yards. The York- shires who, supported by the Buffs, occupied a kopje in the centre of the position considerably helped to keep down the enemy's fire, but the Boers resisted stubbornly, and the fighting proved long and hard contested. The enemy's guns shelled us incessantly and their rifle fire was well maintained, though some- times the shooting was wild.

BAYONET WORK BY THE WELSH REGIMENT.

Just before dusk the Welsh gallantly rushed the position at the point of the bayonet taking a kopje, and clearing a considerable portion of the ridge. The scene was witnessed by Lord Roberts through a telescope. The Boers were distinctly seen fleeing. Two mounted men were seen to fall. Their horses rolled over but one man rose and continued his flight on foot. Early this morning I visited the Boer position. Fifty dead had already been counted, and nearly 100 horses. The enemy had evidently suffered terribly from our shrapnel. Our rifle fire, too, was accurate. Indeed, the prisoners all agree in stating that our rifle fire was infinitely more accurate than theirs, which from actual experience I believe to be the case. The centre Boer position, which gave all the trouble, proved to be in the shape of the letter S. The Yorkshires, holding the lowest loop, swept the upper loop, while the Welsh Advanced directly towards the upper convex curve.

A PICTURESQUE SIGHT.

One feature of the day was the magnificent march- ing of General Kelly-Kenny's Division across the veldt under a hot cloudless sky, followed by six hours' hard fighting. Towards dusk the centre and left column, including Lord Roberts and Staff, arrived at a farmhouse situated in the basin formed by the semi-circle of the Boer position. The sight was wonderfully picturesque, as mass after mass of troops and transport appeared over the ridge and gradually filled the basin. The appearance of this formidable force, combined with the loss of their centre position, doubtless caused the hurried flight of the enemy. During the night I had a conversation with some of the prisoners, who were mostly Transvaalers. I gathered that the Boer force was commanded by Commandant Delarey. Many of the Boers had come from Colesberg, but there was also a sprinkling of men from Ladysmith. As far as it was possible to as- certain from the sullen answers which I received the enemy were wholly surprised by our advance in this direction. The force had been collected with some difficulty, chiefly owing to the reproaches of the Free Staters that the Transvaalers were doing nothing to protect their capital.

THE BOERS FIGHTING A LOSING FIGHT.

It is quite possible that we shall meet with oppo- sition again before arriving at Bloemfontein, but, although yesterday's fight showed great deter- mination on the part of the Boers, yet it was not the same determination as heretofore. The Boers are fighting a losing fight, and they know it. I conversed with a Free Stater whose house was occupied by President Kruger during the flight of the Boers from Osfontein. He complained to the President that the Transvaalers were stealing the Free State cattle and horses, whereupon the President replied: "No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered the war to fight a righteous fight, but now they have developed into horse and cattle stealers." One hundred and two dead Boers were buried on Monday by our men as the result of yesterday's engagement.—Reuter's Special Service.

ARRIVAL AT VENTERSLEI.

The War Office has received the following tele- gram from Lord Roberts:—

Ventersdorp, March 12, 9-30 p.m.—Our march to-day was again unopposed. We are now about 18 miles from Bloemfontein. The cavalry division is astride of the railway 6 miles south of Bloemfontein. There are 320 wounded men and about 60 or 70 killed and missing. Colonel Umpleby has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Pratt, Essex Regiment, is amongst the wounded (severe, head and shoulder). The wounds are as a rule more serious than usual owing to expanding bullets having been freely used by the Boers.

DETAILS OF THE ADVANCE.

Ventersdorp, March 12, 6 p.m.—Since the engagement at Driefontein, Lord Roberts's force has marched rapidly here, the cavalry moving ahead of the main body. The Boers were reported this morning to be about 12,000 strong with eighteen guns in position on a range of kopjes commanding the direct road to Bloemfontein, which is now distant fifteen miles. Our force has turned the enemy's position.—Reuter.

Ventersdorp, March 12.—The utter debacle of the enemy everywhere has had an obvious effect in in- creasing the spirits of our troops. To-day the pipers of the Highlanders played by General Macdonald's order during their march of sixteen miles. The Orange Free State has practically abandoned the war.—Laffan.

The special correspondent of the "Daily News" with the British force, telegraphing from Ventersdorp, under Tuesday's date, says:—

Lord Roberts is making rapid progress in his march towards Bloemfontein. We left Aasvogel Kop this morning, and, preceded by the cavalry, marched to this place, a distance of about fifteen miles. The army has been following the Kaal Spruit, and we are now rather to the south of Bloemfontein, and only about twelve miles off.

All the Divisions have now joined the main advance. Lord Roberts's headquarters are at Gregorowski's Farm. It will be remembered that the Reform prisoners were tried by Judge Gregorowski. By advancing along the Kaal Spruit, Lord Roberts has again outwitted the Boers, who had entrenched themselves along the Modder, thinking that our route would be in that direction. We found most of the farms along our line of march deserted, with white flags flying over the houses. All belong- ings worth removing had been taken away. There are evident signs that the occupants were in a great hurry, things being littered about. The Commander- in-Chief has given strict orders that nothing is to be touched. General Tucker (says the "Standard's" correspondent) has received the submission of several Boers in the course of his advance, as a result, presumably, of Lord Roberts's proclamation. A farmer who has remained at his homestead says that the enemy may make one more stand against our advance on Bloemfontein but that if they are beaten, the occupation will not be further opposed.

FRENCH BEFORE BLOEMFONTEIN.

HILLS COMMANDING THE RAILWAY OCCUPIED.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:—

Ventersdorp, March 13, 5-20.—I directed General French if there was time before dark to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him that after considerable opposition he has been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station, and which command Bloemfontein. A brother of President Steyn has been made prisoner. The telegraph line leaving northwards cut, and the railway broken up. I am now starting with the Third Cavalry Brigade (which I called up from 7th Division near Petrusberg yesterday) and the Mounted Infantry to reinforce Cavalry Division. The rest of the force follows as quickly as possible.

THE ADVANCE IN CAPE COLONY.

NORVAL'S PONT OCCUPIED.

Lord Roberts on Friday sent the following tele- gram to the Secretary of State for War:—

Poplar Grove, March 9 (1-10 p.m.).—Clements reports that he has occupied Norval's Pont and adja- cent drifts. As soon as his Engineers Pontoon Troop arrives he will cross the river, when necessary repairs to railway bridge will be commenced. Gatacre occupied Burghersdorp on the 7th of March with great enthusiasm on the part of the loyal in- habitants. His scouts report larger number of rebels in the neighbourhood are anxious to surrender.

PREPARING TO CROSS THE ORANGE RIVER.

Achtertang, March 10.—Our operations extending along a front of about twenty miles have had the effect of driving every Boer commando across the frontier into the Free State. The main body of the enemy, as had been expected, has retired to Donker- spoort, on the railway, seven miles north of Norval's Pont. There the Boers are strongly entrenched. Our forces are massed at Norval's Pont, to which place the railway line is now practically open. From their positions the Boers command the bridges and drifts. The retreating Boers destroyed three spans, altogether 300 feet of the Norval's Pont bridge, but the Colesberg road bridge is still intact. Army Alleman's Drift is quite practicable.—Central News.

Achtertang, March 10.—Our advance guard, con- sisting of the Royal Irish and the South Australians is encamped near the river. Judging from appearances, the enemy are not in great force, and have no big guns. The country across the river is very hilly, and from the hills on this side we can see some miles into the Free State, and locate several of the enemy's laagers.—Reuter.

Colesberg, March 12.—The waggon bridge over the Orange River, which was destroyed by the enemy on Saturday was erected at the cost of many thousands of pounds when the ox- waggon was the sole means of transport for heavy traffic with the north, and especially with the Kimberley mines. Since the railway was built the bridge kept open for us. The Boer guns this morning opened fire upon us. The firing lasted for two hours. We had five men wounded. One man has since died. Our artillery is now less than 800 yards from the river banks. General Brabant's bri- gade is in occupation of Aliwal North. The enemy are entrenched on the opposite bank of the river.—Central News.

Bethulia Bridge Camp, March 14, 3·30 p.m.—To- day has passed quietly. The enemy fired two shells in the early morning, and we replied with three. Afterwards there was a little sniping across the river. We still command the road bridge, which is of the utmost importance. The telegraph from here was opened to-day. Patrols from General Clements have effected a junction with General Gatacre's troops at Burghersdorp. A patrol left our camp to-day in the direction of Aliwals North to join hands with Gene- ral Brabant.—Reuter's Special Service.

BETHULIE BRIDGE SAVED

rebels anticipate a speedy collapse of the movement when the troops get among them.

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

Kimberley, March 12.—Colonel Kekewich has left quietly for the coast to recruit his health. The Boers have evacuated Boshof. The steam traction engines have been tried on the veldt with great success.—Reuter.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

COLONEL PLUMER'S ADVANCE.

Capetown, March 14, 1030 a.m.—Colonel Plumer is now within forty miles of Mafeking.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Lobatsi, March 8 (via Lourenço Marques, March 12, delayed in transit).—Colonel Plumer's force reached this place early to-day. The Boers did much damage to the railway and telegraph lines in the neighbourhood during October, when the war first broke out; but reconstruction is proceeding vigorously. It is belived that, beyond one bridge destroyed, the railway is intact to within five miles of Mafeking.—Reuter.

Capetown, March 13.—Colonel Plumer is reported at Lobatsi, 47 miles from Mafeking.

The Boers are falling back on Zeerust.—Reuter.

The "Times" correspondent at Buluwayo, says that Colonel Plumer has warned the Boers at Sekwani that he will not be responsible if the natives attack them while they persist in raiding into Lobengula's country. Lobengula has already captured six Boer waggons and 140 horses, and killed several Boers. The natives report that the Boers when retiring south met a commando at Konje, and, mistaking them for English, fired on them, killing several.

PREPARING THE RAILWAY FROM KIMBERLEY NORTHWARDS.

The Kimberley correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs:—The repair of the railway and telegraph lines northwards is being pushed forward. The Railway is repaired to Slypklip, nearly thirty miles from here, where a big culvert was destroyed by the Boers on October 14. It is understood that the line between Fourteen streams and Vryburg is not hoobadly damaged. Kimberley is very busy, owing to military operations in the Free State and those contemplated northwards. Troops are arriving or departing almost daily.

BOERS MASSING NEAR KLIPDAM.

Kimberley, March 14.—A farmer who has returned from a trip of 75 miles which he made from Barkly West states that the country is almost deserted. The Boers are said to be massing a strong force on the Vaal River in the neighbourhood of Klipdam.—Reuter.

HOW SOUP IS MADE—A GRIM ALTERNATIVE.

Mafeking, February 20.—Nothing is wasted nowadays in Mafeking. The scraps which we rescue from starving dogs go to the soup kitchen, where a veritable pot-pourri is daily concocted for the natives. This soup is doled out in pints and half-pints, is purchased eagerly, and devoured ravenously. To-day Private Miller, of the Protectorate Regiment, was blown to pieces by a shell with which in spite of the most stringent orders, he was tampering.

February 23.—This being the Independence Day of the Orange Free State, was expected the enemy to make a demonstration. This, however, they failed to do. A heavy soaking rain set in which kept both sides quiet.

THE CUSTOMARY SUNDAY COURTESIES.

February 24.—Heavy rains have continued all day, flooding out the trenches and bombproof shelters, and driving us into the open, the general feeling being that it was better to be killed by a shell or by a bullet than die of fever or rheumatism. Early on Sunday morning a private quarrel broke out between some Cape boys in our outlying trenches and the enemy opposed to them. It commenced with abusive epithets and aspersions on the behaviour of their respective female relatives, and ended with the exchange of rifle shots. Firing was kept up for the greater part of the morning. This, however, was regarded as a purely personal matter, which did not affect the townspeople, who went to church as usual. A concert was given in the afternoon at the western outpost. The customary Sunday courtesies were exchanged between the enemy and our men.

NO SIGNS OF RELIEF COMING.

March 1.—To-day we are entering upon the sixth month of the siege of Mafeking. Although we hear of the relief of Kimberley and the advance of General Buller on Ladysmith little hope is held out for us at present. We fear there is a possibility of this wearisome fighting going on for weeks, and perhaps months to come. The prospect is not altogether pleasant. It is true that the enemy surrounding us are comparatively few, but their forts are practically impregnable, as we have no heavy artillery to break the parapets. So we are kept hemmed in day by day fighting a wearisome "sit-down" fight. Our howitzer, an old-fashioned smooth bore, has been tried with some success, and we hope before long to bring it to bear upon the enemy. It fires a queer round shell suggestive of the days of culverins and matchlocks.—Reuter's Special Service.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

Mafeking, February 25.—Still the siege drags on. Each day the position becomes less tolerable. Typhoid and malaria have been helping the enemy's guns to reduce the garrison for some time. Diphtheria has broken out amongst the children in the women's, wager, and a yellow flag flying over a small isolated camp in the outskirts of the stadt tells a dread tale. We have received a message from the Queen to-day with great pride that Her Majesty should think of us in this little hamlet of the veldt. It helps us to eat one's black bread and sweet sickening horseflesh, when we know that the Queen herself is watching and waiting for news from Mafeking. Such a message makes men willing to endure disease, and even death, patiently.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE BOERS IN NATAL.

SHARP FIGHTING ON THE BELPMAKAAR ROAD.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in a despatch of Saturday's date says:—

It would seem as though a considerable force of the enemy was still in the vicinity of Ladysmith. The force under Colonel Bethune, despatched some weeks ago for the purpose of checking the Boer invasion of Zululand and comprising three squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, fifty men of the Natal Police, seventy of the Umvoti Mounted Rifles, and a South African Light Horse Maxim, made a reconnaissance on Thursday towards Helpmakaar. Crossing the Tugela drift to the east of Colenso, the force, which was 350 strong, moved in the direction of Pomeroy, fifteen miles distant, where they encamped for the night. On the following morning the Boers were discovered to be lining the hills about three miles beyond the village. To ascertain the enemy's strength, two squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry and a detachment of the Umvoti Rifles with two Maxims, were sent forward to draw them out. The advancing line covered nearly three miles, and taking advantage of a small range of kopjes running parallel with the berg got to fairly close range.

The Boers opened a heavy fire on the advancing column, and suddenly unmasked three Maxim automatic guns and two 12-pounders. Our men replied with their Maxim and rifle fire, and the object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished, Colonel Bethune ordered a retirement, which was excellently carried out, under a brisk shell fire. The only casualty on our side was Sergeant-Major Ferguson slightly wounded by a splinter from a shell. We had one horse killed and three wounded. The Boers are known to have lost ten killed, a result due to the splendid marksmanship of the Umvoti Rifles, who are born riflemen. Ferguson, curiously enough was the only man wounded in the previous brush with the Boers at Tugela Drift in November. He was formerly in the 7th Hussars, and is now attached to the Umvoti Rifles. This affair discloses the fact that the Boers are ensconced in the Biggarsberg, and threaten the eastern borders, evidently anticipating a rising of the Umvoti Dutch.

ENEMY ENTRENCHED IN THE BIGGARSBERG.

Ladysmith, March 12.—It has now been ascertained that it is the main body of the enemy which is in position on the Biggarsberg. General Joubert is at Glencoe.—Reuter.

Pietermaritzburg, March 12.—Scouts who got well within touch of the Boers in the Biggarsberg state that the enemy are well entrenched there, but they have reason to believe that there are few Boers at Dundee, although the place is well fortified against attack.—Reuter.

Ladysmith, March 14.—I have received trustworthy information that the enemy have located in several strong positions at the junction of the Drakensberg and Biggarsberg. They are entrenched, and have heavy guns in position at Pongwend Kop, Hlatikulu Mountain, and Impati, and also at Gibson's Farm and Candyclough. The reconstruction of the railway line to Dundee is proceeding rapidly. General Hunter has now the command of the division. Both horses and men of the relief force are thoroughly restored and in the pink of condition. Lord Salisbury's reply to the two Presidents has caused widespread satisfaction among all colonists. In Ladysmith provisions are still scarce, and waggons are almost unobtainable.—Reuter's Special Service.

Boer Headquarters, Glencoe, March 13.—Von Pesch and another scout went to Elandslaagte yesterday, and raided a number of horses from the British. They succeeded in bringing them away in safety.

General Buller, writing from Ladysmith, in reply to a request from General Joubert, speaks a list of prisoners taken by him in the recent fighting on the Tugela. They are sixty odd in number. He also sends a man belonging to the Hollander Ambulance Corps, which had been abandoned on account of its weight. Telegraphic communication has been established between the different leagers along the Biggarsberg.—Reuter's Special Service.

RE-OPENING THE NATAL RAILWAYS.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Ladysmith correspondent states that night and day shifts are busily engaged on the Tugela Bridge works, the powerful searchlights of H.M.S. Terrible being of great assistance. On Tuesday one of the temporary trestle viaducts between Pieters and Colenso gave way just after a train had passed over. Fortunately, no accident to rolling stock or to any person occurred. Railway communication was opened as far as Besters, on the Natal and Free State lines, and up to Meyer's Spruit, on the main trunk line, yesterday.

CHANGE IN GENERAL BULLER'S PLANS.

WARREN'S DIVISION AGAIN JOINS THE NATAL FORCES.

Durban, Wednesday afternoon.—The success of Lord Robert's movements in the Free State has apparently brought about an important change in the British plan of campaign as affecting General Buller's force.

Sir Charles Warren after a short stay here has returned to the front. His Division had embarked for Capetown, and the transports were waiting at anchorage for the final orders to sail. To-day orders came from the front recalling the Division to North Natal, and the troops were again landed, and proceeded northward. With Warren's Division there also proceeded to the front over a thousand troops made up of various details which had been landed by the steamer Majestic.

All the troops who took part in the defence of Ladysmith are enjoying short furlough. They are quartered at Highlands, Maritzburg, and Durban.—Central News.

JOUBERT LEAVES PRETORIA FOR THE FRONT.

Pretoria, March 13.—General Joubert, after having had several interviews with the members of the Government, left for the front last night.—Reuter.

Pretoria, March 13.—Reuter's correspondent had an interview with General Joubert before he left for the front last night. The Boer Commander-in-Chief said that the courage of the British soldiers was beyond question. They rushed the kopjes and entrenchments in fearless fashion, but they were no match for the Mauser, which simply moved them down.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE FATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

ITS DESTRUCTION BY THE BOERS A STRATEGIC NECESSITY.

New York, March 15.—Mr. Montagu White writes to the "World" that he cannot see how for strategic reasons Johannesburg can be left as a case from which the British could operate against Pretoria, as the cover which the buildings afford, the vast amounts of supplies stored there, the town's proximity to Pretoria, the water supply, and other things, make Johannesburg invaluable to invaders bent on taking Pretoria. Therefore," Mr. White adds, "I think its destruction by the Boers is necessary in a military measure. The loss would be at least 150 millions. I hope something will be done to satisfy both belligerents before such a catastrophe to civilisation happens, but the Boers will sacrifice Johannesburg if they are forced to. Then it will be a fight to the last drop of blood for the possession of Pretoria.—Reuter.

The Lourenco Marques "correspondent of the "Times" hears from a gentleman who has been connected during the war with one of the Rand Mines that the officials of the Transvaal Government Mining Department are busy with a scheme for the destruction of the shafts and batteries with dynamite.

Capetown, March 15, 11-30 a.m.—Your correspondent has indisputable authority for saying that the Rand Mines have not yet been damaged.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

SIR WILLIAM MACGORMAC.

Durban, March 8.—Sir William Macgormac has returned from the Free State and Kimberley. He accompanied Lord Roberts on his visit at Kimberley which he describes as apparently none the worse for siege. The fatigues of the campaign have told somewhat upon the great surgeon. He proceeded to Ladysmith to-day. On Saturday he leaves for Europe on board the German liner Kaiser, accompanied by Captain Symons, R.A.M.C., Military Secretary.—Reuter.

MR. RHODES.

Capetown, March 15.—Mr. Rhodes is suffering from influenza, and is not able to sail for England at present.—Reuter.

BOER PRISONERS AT SIMONSTOWN.

Capetown, March 9, 8-16 p.m.—Some Boer prisoners at Simonstown have made a desperate attempt to escape. They made a tunnel from the officers tent towards the shore, but were discovered. There are now five transports with prisoners in Simon's Bay.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE BOER PEACE PROPOSALS.

On Tuesday, March 13, in the House of Commons Mr. Channing had a question on the paper to ask the First Lord of the Treasury on what day the House might expect to see the papers promised in relation to the proposals of Presidents Kruger and Steyn asking for conditions of peace; and whether these papers would be restricted to those communications and the replies of her Majesty's Government, or would include other correspondence and documents of later date than the last South African Blue Book. On rising to put the interrogatory, however, he inquired whether the right hon. gentleman was in a position to make a similar statement to that which had been made by the Prime Minister in the House of Lords.

Mr. Balfour: I understand that the correspondence, which will be immediately laid, has been read in the House of Lords by the Prime Minister, and if the House desires it I will follow the same course on the present occasion. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentlemen then read to the House the message from President Kruger and Steyn, and the Marquess of Salisbury's reply thereto. The concluding portion of the Prime Minister's reply, in which he said "her Majesty's Government are not prepared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or of the Orange Free State," was received with prolonged cheering.

THE WAR LOAN BILL.

The motion for the second reading of the War Loan Bill was opposed by Mr. W. Redmond, who declaimed against the Government because they were determined not to permit the South African Republics to retain their independence.

Sir H. Fowler, while congratulating the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the success of the financial operation sanctioned by the Bill, suggested that the Treasury might have issued the loan at a higher price. He also asked what reasons had led Sir M. Hicks-Beach to decide not to raise the money by means of terminable annuities.

Mr. Labouchere protested against the contemplated iniquity of depriving the South African Republics of their Independence, and after speeches by Mr. Vicary Gibbs, Mr. Gibson Bowles, and Mr. Maclver, the chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to Sir H. Fowler's questions, stated that it was impossible to induce the public to take up terminable annuities to any large extent, and that he should not regret the price at which the loan had been issued. It might have been possible to issue it at a slightly higher price, but he had thought it inadvisable to do so, for the loan might not have been subscribed and that would have been a national misfortune. Answering a question put by Mr. Labouchere, he promised to take care that there should be no favouritism whatever in allotting the stock.

Sir W. Harcourt insisted again that the Transvaal must be regarded as responsible, in the first instance, for the redemption of the loan, and, after an attack upon the policy of the Government with regard to the Boers by Sir W. Lawson.

A division, challenged by a few members, was taken, and the Bill was read a second time by 268 votes against 21.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Mar. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C P Egerton I S C B	Major Honorary J J Horton Bennett
Sir T C C Plowden B Cov	Capt E J Lugard D S O
Mr J J La Touche B Cov	Capt C P Egerton
Mr R D de M Carey B Cov	Capt B P S Rooke
Mr W Egerton B Cov	Capt W C R Stratton
Mr L C A Boulliard B	Capt R A Kane
Mr A D S C Barr B	Lieut L K Vaughan
Mr F B Bryant B	Lieut G Wilkinson
Mr B Macleod M Cov	Lieut R Cooper
Mr W Sloane Bo	Lieut H A B Rice
Lieut Col A W D Campbell	Lieut L E Fagan
Lieut Col W A Simmonds	Lieut C C A A Hughes

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col H A Vincent, I S C, B, 1 mo M C
Major H M Morris, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Capt P S Harvey, B, 9 mo furl
Mr W Amor, B, 2 mo M C
Mr R H Fox, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C L Hobson, B furl to Aug 22, 1900
Mr E W Smith, B, privilege leave commuted to leave on M C for 6 mo
Mr H W Bolleau, B, 1 week's furl
Major T Pringle, M, furl to May 22, 1900
Lieut Col E S Hastings, D S O, 3 mo
Major F M Drury, 6 mo
Major T H Smith 4 days
Capt J J Bourke, 3 mo
Capt C U Price, 6 mo
Capt H S Hazelgrove, 3 mo
Lieut S D Vale, till arrival of the Clive
Lieut N B Dunscombe 3 mo
Henry Lieut J Watson, 3 mo
Ensign F Oddford, R I M, 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H T Dennys I S C, B	Mr A T Pringle M
Mr B K Mullick B Cov	Major J P Doyle D S O
Mr D Scully M D, B	Capt H W G Cookenoun
Mr P W Vincey B	Capt O W Carey
Mr C Goodall B	Lieut S G Halliday
Mr J Sutherland B	Lieut W M Fenning
Mr F Lehaney B	Lieut A K Hodson
Mr H J Oddie B	Lieut G G P Humphreys
Mr H W Bolleau B	

AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

PROCLAMATION BY ROBERTS.

London, March 16.

MAJOR-GENERAL PRETYMAN, appointed Military Governor of Bloemfontein, has issued a proclamation calling on the burghers to give up their arms on pain of the confiscation of their property. The Free Staters are reported to be much disturbed, and it is rumoured President Steyn is himself willing to surrender. Not so the Transvaalers, who threatened the residents of Bloemfontein with cannon if they surrendered. They are said to be determined to defend Brandfort, the first important place going north before reaching Winburg and Kroonstad. Meanwhile Generals Gatacre and Clements have crossed the Orange, the former near Bethulie, which has been occupied, and the latter in the neighbourhood of Norval's Pont. Lord Roberts has despatched part of the Guards' Brigade, with Mounted Infantry, by train to meet them.

At the time the official despatch was sent off yesterday, General Pole-Carew's force, travelling in three trains, had reached Bethany, a village thirty miles south of Bloemfontein. From Bethany to Springfontein, the junction of the lines from Norval's Pont and Bethulie, is fifty-three miles; from Springfontein to Bethulie about twenty-seven miles, and to Norval's Pont nine to ten miles further.

There is no news from Mafeking. But a telegram from Kimberley refers to the force going up from that town, as if it had not started."

The "Standard" says from Lourenzo Marques that Boer commandos are gathering at Warrenton, forty miles north of Kimberley, and immediately south of Boshof Streams.

The long marches made by the troops have elicited high praise from Lord Roberts and been regarded with sheer amazement by the foreign attaches. The Russian attache, who was left behind by the Boers at Poplar Grove is reported to have sent a message to the Czar extolling the endurance displayed by the British troops.

THE ENTRY INTO BLOEMFONTEIN.

A Reuter's Special Service telegram, received this morning from Bloemfontein, says: As Lord Roberts and his Staff approached the town a great surprise was in store for us. Instead of the scowling faces which might have been looked for on the entry of the victor into the enemy's capital, we saw only bright looks and fluttering handkerchiefs, while our ears were greeted with wild cheers. In fact, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. It is true that many of the townspeople remaining are British or of British parentage, but still the extraordinarily cordial nature of our reception came as a surprise.

A visit was paid to the gaol, where four men were found imprisoned for refusing to fight the British. They were at once released.

LIKE WATER POURED INTO THE PLAIN.

The correspondent thus picturesquely describes the marching in of the infantry: Behind the ridges they gave the distant spectator the impression of water poured into the plain and rolling slowly but irresistibly in a mighty wave towards the town. Gradually out of the chaos emerged order as each brigade, with its transport established itself in its own lines, running regular and straight for miles. From a high kopje near the town could be seen in the remote distance a long serpent, representing regiment after regiment marching upon Bloemfontein.

LORD ROBERTS' PROMISE TO THE GUARDS.

Lord Roberts has congratulated the Guards' Brigade on their splendid march of thirty-eight miles in twenty-eight hours. He regretted that a small mistake had prevented him leading the brigade into Bloemfontein, but promised that he would lead them into Pretoria. The *Times* correspondent says: The marching of the army corps throughout has been superb. The Guards' Brigade marched from 4 p.m. yesterday to 1 p.m. to-day with two and a half hours' sleep, but every man in the force is willing to work till he drops for Lord Roberts."

The "Standard" correspondent at Bloemfontein says: A stormy meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Steyn, when Mr. Fraser denounced as a coward charging him with want of enough moral courage to accept the situation. The late President was, however, not to be persuaded, and when the meeting broke up left for the north.

BRITISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent says the captures at Bloemfontein include a dynamite magazine and two trucks or wagons of Mauser ammunition. We have recovered most of the looted convoy, and we have also secured much railroad plant, dredging material, over 100 trucks and coaches, the workshops, a dozen locomotives, and so forth. We have found here seven officers and sixty soldiers' wounded, including men of the Suffolk Regiment. Many prisoners have been taken.

The Transvaal commandos, according to half an, vainly sought to coerce the town into holding the British. The decision to surrender excited great anger. The last messenger was like to the Boer Camp bearing the refusal to resist, cried in English as he left, "Boys we'll pull the town to pieces."

THE BURGHERS DO NOT LIKE FISH.

The "Daily News" correspondent sends word from Bloemfontein that there was an extraordinary scene on entering the hostile capital. The English turned out in force, cheering all along the road. The procession went through the market square past the Government buildings and the Presidency, where a flag made for the occasion by Lady Roberts was hoisted, the crowd singing "Tommy Atkins." Troops were not allowed in the town, bivouacking outside. The townspeople were in the streets, in their Sunday clothes. The shops were closed and everyone was talking with his friends. No Boer wounded were left. Asked by Lord Roberts if the reason was because we did not treat the Boer wounded well, Mr. Fraser answered that burghers did not like fish, so would not care to go to Capetown.

WILL THE BOERS STAND AT BRANDFORT?

It was reported yesterday from Bloemfontein that Joubert, who has been credited with the intention of going to the relief of the Boers at Bloemfontein at the time the town was surrendered, is at Brandfort. The "Telegraph" correspondent wiring from Bloemfontein on Wednesday, says it is reported that the Boers intend to defend this place, which is thirty-five miles north of Bloemfontein.

The *Times* correspondent wires from Bloemfontein: Joubert, with 3,000 men, intended to arrive on the 13th, but was prevented by the action of Major Hunter Weston in blowing up a culvert three miles to the north. It is stated that every mile north will be contested.

BETHULIE OCCUPIED.

Lord Roberts reported last night to the War Office:—"Gatacre crossed Orange River and occupied Bethulie this morning. Pole-Carew, with two thousand men of Guards' Brigade, two guns, and small body of mounted infantry, left in three trains this morning to join hands with Gatacre and Clements. He had passed Bethany by 4-30 p.m. without meeting with any opposition. We have been able to supply from the troops engine-drivers, firemen, fitters, moulders, smiths, carpenters, &c."

A "Central News" telegram from Bethulie Bridge this morning says: Having secured the passage of the river by the seizure of the Wagon Bridge in Tuesday's and Wednesday's operations, a force was thrown forward to hold the northern bank. The Boers thereupon fell rapidly back. General Gatacre crossed the river and occupied Bethulie at noon yesterday. Not a single shot was fired.

An Exchange telegram from Capetown this morning says: General Gatacre holds Bethulie Station, and the whole of the line south of Bloemfontein is now ours.

BRAVERY IN SAVING THE BRIDGE.

A "Central News" telegram from Bethulie on Wednesday night states: "To Major Shaw, of the Derbyshires, belongs a considerable share of the honour of saving Bethulie wagon bridge from destruction. The party which extracted the dynamite charges from the borings under the bridge was under Major Shaw and Captain Grant, of the Engineers, and comprised twenty-four men of the Derbyshires. They found no less than seven holes drilled in the stonework, each hole being charged with a powerful dynamite cartidge. The extraction of the charges was carried out under a very heavy fire. "In capturing the enemy's ammunition on Monday night, Lieutenant Popham with his party of Derbyshires, took possession of a house close to the river. This position the Derbyshires maintained during the whole of yesterday, despite a heavy Maxim and rifle fire from the enemy.

"The Boers are still intrenched on the hills for some miles round Bethulie.

FIRE IN A P. AND O. STEAMER.

A DISASTROUS fire broke out on Wednesday morning, March 14, in the P. and O. steamship Bombay, 3,168 tons, lying in the Royal Albert Dock at East Ham. The Bombay is a very fine vessel 340ft. in length, and was built for the P. and O. Company in 1889. She arrived at the Royal Albert Dock on Monday last. A part of her general cargo had been worked out during Tuesday, and the work was carried on till 10 o'clock at night. Early on Wednesday morning dense volumes of smoke began to roll out of the fore hold, and in spite of prompt aid rendered by the dock police and the Metropolitan and West Ham Fire Brigades, the fire was burning fiercely as day broke. The Canning engine of the West Ham Brigade and a tug, Volcan, and four fire floaters were soon at work, and an enormous quantity of water was poured into the two holds, Nos. 1 and 2, which contained a general cargo, including cigars, tea, and silk. The fire was not completely overcome for some hours. The damage is estimated at about £10,000—£8,000 to the cargo and £2,000 to the vessel. The cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained.

THE SIN OF WITCHCRAFT.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

CAPETOWN, FEBRUARY.

TEN years ago a man lay sick of a fever under Table Mountain, persuaded that, of all vile lands, South Africa was the worst. But wiser than he said between the quinine doses:—"You'll come back again. When it's all over you'll long to come back again." They were entirely right. The man bankered to see more of the fascinating country, and in due course of years back he came to fall in love with heath, dyke, plumbago, the sudden flush of bloom in the Karroo after rain, the thunderstorms among the Hantam hills, and the big, dry distances of the North. That was when one went up to Kimberley in cars de luxe; when Mafeking was remembered for the willing-ness of its refreshments; Gaberones because there was a little fever along the line; and De Aar because it was a junction of the night. The wise ones—those who had given the invalid quinine—reappeared, most of them, a little older and browner and leaner, all telling one tale, all awaiting the fulfilment of their prophecies of eight years before.

"Now there is trouble," they said, "the trouble that we forecast in '91, when we were laughed at. That trouble is growing and will presently come to a head. Then they told tales in the clubs and on the railway platforms, looking over their shoulders, for the land was full of spies and all mistrust. "And," said one of them, "when that trouble begins remember that from Cape Town to the border we shall be in the enemy's country. Remember, too, that, as it was in '81, the Government will take care it does not pay any one to be loyal."

They were bold and angry men two years ago; they are scarcely less bitter now, though the war has been going on four months. They still look over their shoulders when they say certain things in the club; they still sink their voices when they record certain facts, and are careful of their surroundings when they would speak freely. But it is to be remarked that the Cape Town clubs are not quite so full of members who personally shot Colley at Majuba—and two years ago there were several. In many small ways—not to be too optimistic—it seems as though there is growing, if not toleration, at least

A CERTAIN RESPECT FOR ENGLISHMEN.

The contempt, at all events, is less open. I speak only of Capetown as she faces the crowded bay where lie all the steamers that ever a man has used in his business—P. and O.'s, Cunarders, White Stars, Orients, British Indias, Wilsons, and long-forgotten coasting tramps masquerading as troop and supply ships. These bring men—not enough of them yet—but a fair allowance of mud-coloured men whom the town notices, spite of the corner of her eye ere they disappear into camps and trains. These bring guns, clay-coloured wagons—not enough by any means—but indubitable guns—those weapons which so many have assured their doubting friends England did not possess. Traction engines patrol Adderley-street hauling a score of loaded trucks at a time; mule and cattle boats load the air by the South Arm, and at the railway station, or, rather, in that railway town that runs from here to Salt River Junction, are stacked girders and rivets to mend broken bridges. The first fine careless rapture of the war died out long ago. It takes something very special in the way of troops to stir Cape Town now-a-days (the Post Office and the Government buildings are still as simply economical of bunting as ever they were) but those of her sons who are not at the front make their little profit out of the passing traffic. Dimly and distantly Cape Town realizes that that thing called

THE EMPIRE GOVERNMENT IS NOW IN EARNEST.

She has not lost too much in earnest; she prays very deeply that some of that earnestness may be diverted or, is there be not too much danger to life and property, actively thwarted by some of her faithful children, but in heart I do believe that Cape Town is a little disposed to reconsider her position. She sees no end to the troops and the guns; the strange men from the ends of the earth; the cattle, the mules, and the horses; the boxed machinery, and the walls of ammunition boxes. In her leisure she learns something across the club-tables from men born and bred in the Colony who have seen fit to risk their lives in the colonial corps. The language is not of the book, and I think it shocks and revolts her; she had always wished to remain neutral, and the talk is shifting. It is delivered very clearly, but in a low voice, for fear of creating scenes; it is meant to instruct, not to amuse, and it is backed with illustrations and instances that have not yet appeared in any journal. Let us suppose that you who read these lines had been out with Bilmington's jay-hawkers or somebody else's fly-by-nights, riding hard and sleeping light for weeks; catching sand-cons from muddy water to the eastward or coasting into the hot lands Sunnyside way. Suppose you had foreshought and a little luck you had found the [illegible] rebel—whether Kruger, Steyn, or both—and had registered votes with him, lengthening as you as you blundered desperately across barbed wire fences. Suppose that you had not shot your prizes, but had turned them over to the military authorities. Suppose, now, that through some accident or machination these registered votes across a section not under martial law the civil authorities had received them with open arms; had prepared feather beds for them to fall upon, and by some hanky-panky of civil law which you, ordered out on a new expedition, could by no means counteract, had sentenced them to practically nominal punishments. I am, of course, putting a purely supposititious case; but suppose at last the votes were seated down to Cape Town side, and met above the white table-cloth and cut-glass which you had not seen since November, a clean, quiet, collected gentleman in authority who had never been further than Stellenbosch since the war began; and that gentleman chatted you about your ill-success with your captives, and you had the best of reasons to believe that he and few friends of his had used their authority to undo all the work you had paid for with sweat and saddle-chafe and dysentery and sun-fever. I put it to you, what would you say to that urbane and well-washed friend smiling craftily across the table? So it comes about that social relations in Cape Town are

A TRIFLE STRAINED

and that men have given up talking to one another who once preserved the semblance of civility. No, it did not pay to be loyal in '81—that is one reason why men who were loyal then are fighting hard against—and it pays very little better now. The loyalist on the border has his house ripped inside out by Boers or rebels or both. The disloyalist's farm is respected, and, in return, he supplies the enemy with food, horses, and information. His risk is small. He may possibly, but not if his friends can stop it, be arrested on a charge of treason. He may then be sent down country to be tried by a sympathetic jury. He hopes, and not without reason, to have his farm restored to him after he has undergone so me absurdly inadequate punishment. Meantime, the loyalist's piano is lying wireless on the verandah, photographs of his house show the rooms as though cyclones had been to wrestle there, his flocks and herds are gone, and the baby-linen is lying on the dung-heap. He and his family crawl into Cape Town in overpacked trains and get what consolation they can from singing "Britons Never Shall be Slaves" on the platform. Then do Messrs. Kruger and Steyn enter into correspondence with Lord Roberts as to the atrocities committed on a virtuous population by a brutal and licentious soldiery; and, one in the dust and glare to eastward; the various jay-hawkers and night-cats and catch-'em alive-o's of our irregular corps may be forgiven if they vow that the next time they are fired upon from a registered voter's farm they will not wait for an authorization countersigned by 15 officers annexing all that registered voter's stock. In sober truth

ONLY A GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERETTA

can parallel some of the affairs in which the military and civil authorities have met over the bodies of suspected farmers or the correspondence of disinterested officials. The loyalists declare that, properly handled, open disloyalty. "What, then," they demand, "is the sense of creating and propping and supporting the thing, as you created and propped and supported the Transvaal till it bit you?" They have a certain amount of reason on their side, and it may as well be set out. To defeat, to delay, to evade, and nullify the workings of a just punishment—at first cautiously, but later made bold by toleration, with an insolent carelessness of security; to preach sedition under guise of abject loyalty; to malign unscrupulously, and to lie maliganantly and with knowledge among an ignorant people is a merry and profitable game while it endures. The players, however, do not see or, busy with their small intrigues, will not realize that, for each man whose neck they save, arises another and yet another desiring nothing less than their necks. It is a brutal way to put it; but things are not all cream and honey in Cape Town just now; and I confess it gives me the cold creeps to watch these smooth talking smiling men explaining to their friends, as they have explained these ten years past, how this and that will surely be softened down in the interest of some imperilled rebel, how help will come from here and support from another quarter, and how little in any case to be feared is the British Government. They—they will attend to it all. They will arrange, they will explain, they will influence; they will speak with the enemy in the gate. Truly the guns and men and the steadily arriving ships are annoying factors, but England cannot keep up the supply; she has draw on her last resources, the capitalists are nearly tired, and, above all, military are immensely fools and

MOST EASILY HOODWINKED.

The home-government is far off to-day, and of many minds. They are at present unrepresented. They maintain intimate relations with all sides, with the front, and the far more important "back front" which begins at Pretoria. First news of all out movements comes to their hands, and also first news of all reverses. They can make [illegible] pleasant for the magistrate who does and the civil servant who sees too much; for the zealous station-master of the uncommunicative telegraph clerk. Above all—and it was that that gave me the shudder up my back, same which you get when you see a man riding a little before his end—they are persuaded that their own lives are absolutely safe. Nothing untoward can befall gentlemen of such address and influence. So they devote themselves to their gospel which preaches that it is not wise politically or departmentally to be over-loyal.

"We admit all that," say the sagacious and the statesmanlike. "But when the war is over and the British flags come out of all the back cupboards and men are filing claims for compensation for disturbance by the wicked Free Staters and Transvaalers, those men will see which side their bread is buttered, and will work loyalty with the constituted authorities. Our first business is to break up the Boer armies and confront them with the accomplished fact."

THIS MAY BE STATECRAFT.

and the foreknowledge that these gentlemen will enjoy positions of distinction and emolument under a peace which will have been won in the teeth of their efforts seems a mighty poor present equipment for the loyal colonist. He consoles himself, however, with the hope that at the end he may be permitted to file affidavits and bring witness—hundreds of witnesses—charging certain men not with isolated acts of treason and sedition, but with deliberate and calculated reason extending over a long period. He believes that the British public, who by them will have lost no small number of friends and relatives, may listen to something so fantastic and absurd as an impeachment and a trial far away from kindly supporters and admirers.

And it rests with you, O British public to fill his hope. When you hear, as you will hear, what you will call a howl go up from this side of South Africa, demanding that certain men be put on trial for certain definite offences, do not, I beseech you, shut your ears. There is no need to be vindictive. There is

A GREAT NEED FOR JUSTICE,

such justice as is dealt coldly and deliberately, months or years after his crime, to the murderer or the manslayer. They will pray you to let bygones be bygones. They will beguile you and buy men to beguile you with lies of the danger of increasing race hatred; they will appeal tearfully to your magnanimity; behind the victories of your men they will shelter themselves; for their very misdeeds they will take credit, urging that if they had not done a little evil greater harm would have befallen the Colony. They will coax, the will threaten, they will bribe, and in the last resort they may turn Queen's evidence. But when that time comes listen at least to the case for the prosecution; take the trouble to read through the affidavits, and see that some of those hoary heads come to the trial. Our own folly and wilful blindness has already given us enough to answer for. We have condoned that for which we are now paying with good lives, but there is no sane need why we should, at the end, endorse dirty little felonies.

We owe this much not to ourselves but to the Colony. As present a section of the land—that Cape Town I have talked about—is like a woman who has just thrown her cap over the windmill. Excitement enables her to brave many things; but the reckoning from her family and her little world is yet to be faced. The Colony's world is large and a growing one; the circle of her acquaintances to-day runs from Edmonton to Invereargill, from Perth to Halifax. What the Colony thinks of them as they poor north in the labouring trains or all new to Adderley-street, buy the "South African News" in mistake for the "Cape Times" is a matter of no importances.

WHAT THEY THINK OF HER MATTERS A GREAT DEAL

not to-day, but the day after to-morrow. They are—not by any means the English of the Island in their notions. The Colony cannot say that they are unloyal or do not understand her peculiarities, for they, too, know the life that is lived on the veldt—a horse and a verandah under hot, blue skies. They, too, draw from the townships lost in vast plains; they are accustomed to manage their own affairs in their own way, as they are accustomed to accept responsibility and wise in the management of men. There is no trick or turn of Cape politics, save one, which they cannot duplicate in the land of their birth. They have hurried in from self-governing communities whose men act and think and write a little more freely than you do at home, and they perceive that from Cape Town to the border they must consider themselves in an unfriendly land. A few of them are now nursing wounds which they owe to early and accurate information received by the enemy from the registered voters of the border districts. Others, and this is quite as important in their eyes, have lost meals and drinks through the carelessness, shall we call it, of those who they unreasonably expected might be their friends. Now, men who are used to dust in their food do not care to have it thrown in their eyes. Five, six, and seven thousand miles away across rolling communities are waiting for word of their own. No result of their doings goes unrecorded in the big dailies whose wrappers you have never opened, or by the little cheap newspapers with the patent insides. Move a mixed colonial contingent fifty miles here across country, and Winnipeg, Quebec, Vancouver, Canterbury, Wellington, and Brisbane are also moved. Over and above that they will write to their papers; these men's letters will be read and re-read at cross-road stores, in railroad round-houses, in wayside dossers' camps, at up-country race meetings, little masonic lodges, the wharves of big exporting houses, and the clubs of all the White Man's world. Do you see, therefore, that the long-enduring scorn, the terse, sticking contempt, the nappy epithet, to turn up double-leaded in a journal of eighty thousand circulation on the other side of the world will not use the name of England? The Colony will be branded by her own brethern, by the open-air men who have voted regularly since their majority and who own the houses they live in. She dare not say that they have been bought by the capitalists, influenced by the Press, or prejudiced by their insular training. It is her own caste in *punchayet* that will strip the Colony of her caste. She will be left with her climate and her geographical advantages, but her place among our peoples will go over to little Natal

WHILE HER HONOUR IS TRAILED ROUND THE WORLD

at the heels of these returning horsemen. This is unjust—bitterly and cruelly unjust. I developed the forecast at some length to a South African, and there are no words to paint his extreme objection to the medic

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Most Englishmen will, we think, be grieved to see the strangely maladroit despatch from Mr. Hay to the United States Charge d'Affaires in London which Mr. Balfour read to the House of Commons last night. Mr. Hay is a gentleman who had earned in the exacting society of London a good deal of sympathy and respect, and we had somehow conceived of him a far more favourable opinion than we have been able to conjure up for the ordinary rank of the machine-made politicians in the United States, of whom Mr. M'Kinley and his rival Mr. Bryan are rather superior specimens. Mr. Hay has had excellent opportunities of acquiring some knowledge of the manners and methods of that *haute école* of diplomacy of which Lord Salisbury and Sir Julian Pauncefote are distinguished ornaments. But, apparently, he cannot shake himself free from the influence of his surroundings. He is obliged to accomodate himself to a President who is a candidate for re-election, and a Senate to which a London vestry is an intelligent dignified and responsible assembly—a body described by a New York paper as one which brings the country "to the verge of international perils by displays of ignorance and bumptiousness that move foreigners to wonder and sensible Americans to shame.

Otherwise how can we account for a man who gave us the impression of tact and intelligence writing to such a Minister as Lord Salisbury—in the style say of a Chicago attorney transmitting an offer for settlement from a bankrupt firm of speculators—that the South African Republics had "requested the President of the United States' (sic) intervention with a view to the cessation of hostilities," and directing the American representative in London to add that "in communicating this request he was asked to express the hope that a way of bringing about peace might be found," if it were deemed necessary (for local electioneering purposes) for the American Secretary of State to thrust himself into a quarrel which does not concern his country, he might at least have managed to veil his officious interference with some graceful diplomatic ingenuity of expression. But no—he blurts out his business with the crude conciseness of the counting-house clerk, and says more than he really meant to say. Kruger himself could hardly have done worse. To a despatch couched in such terms Lord Salisbury could only reply by a dignified snub. "Her Majesty's Government do not propose to accept the intervention of any Power in South African affairs." That is far from being what our great G. W. Reynolds described as "an emollient and deprecating answer." We fear this sharp lesson in diplomatic manners is quite thrown away in the quarter to which it is addressed, though we are sorry for Mr. Hay, who suffers from his environment; but Mr. Balfour's reply will be better appreciated in Lord Salisbury's "table note" of it.

On January the 20th when we were commenting upon Count von Bulow's speech in the Reichstag about the capture of German vessels, we doubted whether it gave an accurate impression of the correspondence between the Foreign Offices of London and Berlin, and said—"We are sorry that our own Foreign Minister did not follow out his tactics in the Fashoda case and publish the actual communications which have passed on the question of the Right of Search at Sea." Now that the correspondence has been published we are more than ever sorry that the world was not promptly made acquainted with the brutality of the German swagger and the firmness with which it was withstood. At that time it would have been wise to let the Continental States know how slightly the anxieties in which we were involved affected the spirit and energy of the nation in face even of the most formidable menace. We presume that Lord Salisbury, while safeguarding our national interests and dignity, feared the effect upon public opinion in this country of disclosing the brusqueness of the tone in which the German Emperor had caused the Government to be addressed. That may be all very well, but we think that this was a dispute as to the merits of which the British public had a right to be informed much earlier than it has been. However it is satisfactory to learn, even at this late hour, that Count Bulow's statement was not only rude but incorrect.

Would it not be rather a shock to the British nation to wake up one morning and read in all the newspapers that the Boer flag was floating over St. Helena? Yet, when we consider that 4,000 desperate fellows are to be interned in that island, which has an area of 47 square miles, and a population of about 4,000 of whom 2,000 are females, it does not seem to be wholly improbable that they may make an attempt to overpower their guards. We do not know what garrison there is in the island, but there are strong fortifications with heavy guns, and presumably a smart naval force will maintain a watch. Still, it must be remembered that these Boers are an ill-conditioned lot, and Cronje, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill tells us, is a cunning, treacherous, unscrupulous kind of sportsman, though Lord Methuen chivalrously expresses a different opinion. We entirely agree with that lively correspondent that the ceremonious treatment of this person has been altogether overdone. Mere animal courage, backed by low cunning, is only what we find in the typical London burglar, one of whom lately fought five or six policemen and disabled a couple before he could be secured. That was no reason why he should be treated with exceptional kindness or regarded as a hero. These very Boers, whom we are going to lodge in St. Helena, attempted to escape the other day by digging a tunnel with tin dishes and cups, which they had delven for 25 yards before they were discovered. It is said that they have been receiving letters and even revolvers in water-melons. They are resourceful and will require careful watching, though unarmed, and we hope that a force will be assigned as their guard sufficient to discourage any idea of an outbreak.—*Overland Mail.*

ITALY AND THE QUEEN.

Rome, March 9.—The *Perseveranza* of Milan publishes an article, in which it pays a warm tribute to Queen Victoria, and speaks in very friendly fashion of Great Britain. Referring to the decision of the Queen to abandon her visit to Bordighera, the journal says:—

We waited for the Queen's visit with eager impatience. Her Majesty would have been surrounded with an atmosphere of sympathy, and would have seen to what an extent Italy participates in the joys and sorrows of Great Britain and the Queen. But her Majesty remains in England from a high sense of duty, and if Queen Victoria does not enable us to have the desired satisfaction, she offers us that of being able to admire her nobility of mind, and to glory in such an ally. God save the Queen!

THE DELAGOA BAY RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

Berne, March 10 (Reuter).—The journal *Bund* says it is informed that the Swiss Court of Arbitration on the Delagoa Bay Railway Question has agreed upon its judgment on the principle points. There only remains the question of the compensation for the ground, which will also be settled shortly. The judgment will be communicated to the parties without delay. It is added that events in South Africa have had no influence whatever in determining the time of the Court's delivery of judgment.

THE TOWNS AND TURKEY.

The *Standard* correspondent wrote from Constantinople on March 8.—The course of international intrigue now in progress here is instructive. Though Germany is almost certainly in agreement with Russia the German Embassy loudly declares that the only Power that is able to stop Russia from obtaining the railway concessions in Asia Minor is England, which is in strange contradiction with the language it has held during the past five years. Doubtless France is not overpleased with the prospect of Russia advancing a step towards obtaining an outlet in the Mediterranean, where maritime rivalry would necessarily ensue by Russia partitioning Asia Minor with Germany. Russia is profiting from the indecision of other Powers to press through demands while the British hands are full, and the language of the Russian Press exceeds all bounds. Too much importance, however, need not be attached to these utterances as long as the Czar maintains his declared correct attitude, since the Press is a mere safety valve for letting off superfluous steam. The Russian newspapers are largely influenced by the German. Therefore they are not likely to attack Germany nor yet France, while there is no occasion to rail foul of Austria. Consequently, they concentrate their spite upon England.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper states (March 9):—

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Sultan has now granted Russia, unconditionally, a preferential right as regards railway in the north-east of Asia Minor. He has, however, reserved the right to construct railways at his own expense, but the Czar will probably not accept reservation.

In contradiction to other rumours, I may state, on very good authority, that the German and Russian syndicates, which propose to cover Asia Minor with a network of railways, are not in any way competing against each other, but will show, probably at a not far distant date, that they are working in cooperation, and intend in the long run to join forces. I hear, moreover, that if English capitalists wish to invest money in the Bagdad and other railways, there will be as welcome as French capitalists.

Constantinople, March 8 (Reuter).—The German Embassy has made renewed representations to the Porte for a concession to lay a cable between Constanza and Constantinople. Owing to a protest from the Eastern Telegraph Company, supported by the British Embassy, the question has remained in suspense for a year, because the granting of the concession to Germany infringes the privileges enjoyed by the Eastern Telegraph Company, which possesses preferential rights to lay cables in the Ottoman Empire.

Constantinople, March 10 ("Times").—Without having sought an understanding or even communicating with the Ambassadors, the Porte has ordered the Custom authorities to exact on and after March 14 12 per cent. instead of 8 per cent "advaforum" duties. Consequently the Ambassadors today presented a Collective Note, declaring that such changes cannot be made unilaterally, and that if the Porte pursues that course the Powers will protest.

Constantinople, March 10 (Reuter).—The Porte has protested against the opening of German post offices at Smyrna, Beyrout, and Jerusalem. The German Embassy, in reply, cited the example of Austria, France, and Great Britain.

The following is from the "Standard" correspondent at Constantinople (March 12):—

Official reports have been received here to the effect that Russia has ordered a general mobilisation of her land and sea forces. Several merchant vessels in Black Sea ports have already been deprived of their sailors belonging to the Naval Reserve, while a Russian gunboat here, the "Chernomoretz," has received orders to go to Odessa.

It was rumoured yesterday that Turkey had instructed the despatch of four heavy guns and considerable reinforcements to the neighbourhood of Trebizond. A Russian cruiser was immediately commanded also to proceed thither.

Without being able absolutely to verify the truth of all these statements, I believe they are mostly true; but at the same time I would not attach too great importance to them, as even in such case the demonstration is evidently merely against Turkey in Asia Minor, in order to force the hand of the Porte or the immediate granting of the railway concession. During the last month I have more than once pointed to the extreme gravity of the position of Turkey in Asia Minor owing to the demands of Russia, which now has no scruples in resorting to armed threats to attain its objects.

Taken in conjunction with the Russian financial protectorate over Persia and the grant of a tract of land close to the Afghan frontier to Russia by Bokhara, this Russian demonstration in Asia Minor deserves serious consideration by England, though I repeat there is no reason to believe that the Czar's Government has any immediate designs upon either Afghanistan or India.

FRANCE AND THE POWERS.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Mr. Delcasse's statement in the Senate as the position of France attracts general attention, of course. The Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that the accord between France and Russia "becomes daily closer, more confident, more active, defying all insinuations, and all ill-intentioned suspicions"; but he added that "after so many cruel experiences, and in presence of the profound modifications in the equilibrium of the European forces, France cannot admit that her duties towards the world, which she will never fail in, constrain her to forget the obligations she has towards herself. She has not forgotten the noble sentiments of enthusiasm by which she has so often distinguished herself; but a sign intimates warns her that she can no longer indulge in them inconsiderately.

Most of this morning's Paris papers (Reuter states) March 10, dwell on capital importance of M. Delcasse's statement. They say that the Foreign Minister most clearly defined the attitude of France towards the conflicts of other countries.

The "Rappel" says: "M. Delcasse could not have put the matter better, and he was justly acclaimed. It seems to us that his finger yesterday was pointing to the eastern frontier, beyond which flies the German flag on fortress and rampart of Metz and Strasburg. France must indeed think of herself first. Shame upon those who would turn her from the great work of national reconstruction which it would be inexcusable not to accomplish after all these years. Her duty is to herself. She must accomplish the great work of national reconstitution."

The "Echo de Paris" says: "Great Britain has placed herself outside the pale of the international conscience. The Powers are very discreet and have effaced themselves to much to our liking, but they have all the same said enough during the past few days to show Lord Salisbury that the opinion of the whole civilised world is against him."

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post," quotes an interview with M. Lockroy in the "Patrie," in which the former Minister of Marine said that the situation was critical. The fact must not be concealed, he added, that an Anglo-French war was approaching. Great Britain would require two years to recuperate after the Transvaal war, so that she was unlikely to attack France before the expiration of two years and a half. M. Lockroy has prepared an urgency naval programme, providing for fleets of torpedo boats and submarine vessels, and he intends to lay it on the table of the Chamber in a few days.

Dalziel's Paris agent states that M. Lookroy, the ex-Minister of Marine, has drawn up a scheme to lay before the Chamber of Deputies by which the emergency credit for the increase in the Navy shall be advanced to 100,000,000 Francs a year, so as to enable new building programme of the Government to be completed within two years, with an additional construction of a whole fleet of submarines and special coast and colonial defence ships.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Reuter's Agency is informed by Sir Mortimer Durand that he has received the following statement by the Ameer which, in consequence of the various rumours that have reached Kabul, his Highness has intimated need not be kept secret. It was made by the Ameer at the end of January to Mr. Frank Martin, the only European in the Afghan capital. The Ameer began the interview by referring to searchlights which were to be made for the frontier forts, and the dynamos for which were being manufactured in Kabul, and then touched upon the Transvaal war, regarding which, he said, he had spent several nights in anxious thought as it seemed possible that Russia might take advantage of it to advance through Afghanistan on India. His Highness added:—"I have put myself in the place of the Russian and viewed the situation from their side, for I have spent many years in their country and know them and their ways and policy. From the Russian standpoint I found I feared Afghanistan, for a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of Islam. This would spread through Russian Asia, as Russia has not enough troops to combat such a rising. She insecurely holds the Musulman countries she has conquered. They hate her, and Russia with ten times her power could not fight Afghanistan and India successfully. We Afghans prefer death to being enslaved and having our women and children taken by the Russian. I could sent 50,000 troops to help in the Transvaal and would do so willingly, but, as every one knows, my men are not accustomed to ships and if numbers did not die those who arrived safely would not be fit to take the field for one or two months. But England's troubles are always my troubles—her strength is my strength and her weakness my weakness, for are we not allies? England must remember that I am always ready to fight for her on land, here or in India."

Speaking next of the various rumours regarding his attitude, and specially referring to a recent letter which he had received from the Government of India, the Ameer said:—In that letter I am told that I have been faithful for 20 years. It also says that I am buying very much war material, that perhaps the Parliament in England may get suspicious, and that it is therefore better that I should buy small quantities in order that it may not be stopped altogether. If I am loyal, as they say, they should give me this war material. It is necessary for my country. If I am not loyal they should say so, that I may buy elsewhere. When the Russian Government wrote to me that they had brought their railway to Kushk they ask me to take advantage of it by trading that way. I sent a photograph of this letter to the Indian Government asking what reply to give. They wrote, 'Give no answer.' But I was forced to do so as the Russians would afterwards say that silence meant consent. This might end in trouble and war. I therefore replied that they had brought their railway without consulting me. Had they consulted me I would have asked my people and merchants what they wished. They had, however, brought the railway. It was for their convenience and this country did not require it, our camels and packhorses sufficed for our trade. I sent a copy of my answer to the Indian Government, and they wrote back that I had done wisely."

The Council of the British Association has nominated Professor A. W. Rucker as President of the Glasgow meeting in 1901. Professor Rucker (says the "Scotsman") has many claims to the distinction, and those who know him as a public speaker will recognise that from the popular point of view no better selection could have been made. His urbanity of manner will ensure the social success of the meeting, while his scientific record is sufficient guarantee that the Glasgow meeting will not suffer by comparison with any of the previous meetings of the Association in serious interest. Professor Rucker had a Distinguished career at Oxford, and is an Honorary Fellow of Brasenose College. He is still in the prime of life, and before being appointed to his present chair of physics in the Royal College of Science was Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Yorkshire College. His special branch of physical research is terrestria magnetism, and he has published magnetic surveys of the British Isles in conjunction with Dr. Thorpe. Professor Rucker's interests are not, however, confined to his scientific studies, for he has twice sought to enter Parliament, having contested the seat for North Leeds as a Liberal in 1885, and the Pudsey Division of Yorkshire as a Liberal Unionist in the election of 1886. Professor Rucker is an old official of the British Association, and since 1896 has been one the Secretaries of the Royal Society, in which position he has taken a great interest in the British Antarctic expedition, which is to be sent out next year.

THE SEIZURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued containing correspondence respecting the seizure of the German vessels Bundesrath, Herzog, and General by the British naval authorities on suspicion of containing contraband of war intended for the Transvaal.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "BUNDESRATH."

The first seizure was that of the Bundesrath, which vessel, Admiral Harris notified the Admiralty, arrived at Durban on Dec. 29 in charge of the Magicienne. The following day Count Bulow, the German Foreign Minister, sent for our Ambassador. Sir F. Lascelles, to speak about the capture of the Bundesrath, a mail steamer. The Hamburg Company, her owners, had given positive assurance that she carried no contraband, and if that should prove to be the case Count Bulow asked that she might be speedily released. Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London was also instructed to lay the case before Lord Salisbury.

GERMANY'S PROTEST.

Lord Salisbury on Jan. 2, assured Count Hatzfeldt that the German Government might rely on her Majesty's Government communicating to them any particulars of the case as quickly as possible and on their earnest desire that innocent neutral traffic should be as little interfered with or inconvenienced as possible. In the meantime the British authorities telegraphed instructions for an application to be made to the Prize Court at Durban for the release of the mails on the Bundesrath, adding that if the application was granted every possible facility should be given for their speedy transmission to their destination, either by British cruiser, if available, or by mail steamer, or otherwise. Every facility for proceeding to their destination was also ordered to be provided to any passengers whom the Court considered innocent. On Jan. 4, Count Hatzfeldt forwarded a Note to the Foreign Office, stating the view of the German Government that proceedings before a Prize Court were not, in the case of the "Bundesrath"; justified. "This view," wrote his Excellency, is "grounded on the consideration that such proceedings are only justified when the presence of contraband of war is proved and that, whatever may have been on board the Bundesrath, there could have been no contraband of war, since according to recognised principles of International law, there cannot be contraband of war in trade between neutral ports."

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Lord Salisbury, in a despatch to Sir F. Lascelles, says the British Government are quite unable to accede to the contention that a neutral vessel was entitled to convey without hindrance contraband of war to the enemy, so long as the port at which it was intended to land it was a neutral port.

THE DETENTION OF THE "GENERAL."

The senior naval officer at Aden called on Jan. 4, that "Search is being carried out on the German East African steamship General which I have detained on strong suspicion," and next day Lord Salisbury received the following Note from Count Hatzfeldt:—

According to a communication received by the Imperial Government, a second mail steamer of the German East African line, the General has now been stopped at Aden, occupied by force by British troops and ordered to land her cargo. In accordance with instructions received I have the honour to inform you of the above, and expressly reserving any claims for compensation, to request that orders may be given for the immediate release of the steamer and her cargo, for that portion of her cargo which has already been landed to be taken on board again, and for no hinderances to be placed in the way of the ship continuing her voyage to the places mentioned in her itinerary. I am further instructed to request your Excellency to cause explicit instructions to be sent to the commanders of British ships in African waters to respect the rules of international law and to place no further impediments in the way of the trade between neutrals.

RELEASE OF THE "GENERAL" AND "HERZOG."

On Jan. 7, the Admiralty telegraphed to Aden, ordering that if the General had not called, she should at once be released, and also sent the following instruction to Admiral Harris: "Direct immediate release of Herzog unless guns or ammunition have been revealed by the summary search."

A day later the admiral telegraphed:—"Herzog has released in compliance with peremptory order contained in Admiralty telegram, Jan. 7."

LORD SALISBURY AND THE AMBASSADOR.

In a telegram to the British Ambassador at Berlin dated Jan., 7, Lord Salisbury says:—

I have received two notes from the German Ambassador of a tone very unusual in diplomatic correspondence respecting the arrest of the *Bundesrath* and the search of the *General*.

THE SEIZURE OF MAIL STEAMERS.—A GUARANTEE FROM LORD SALISBURY.

A further despatch to Sir F. Lascelles from Lord Salisbury, states:—

Baron von Eckardstein yesterday informed me that in view of the protest which I had made against the position taken up by the German Government that there could not be any question of contraband in trade between neutral ports, they had decided to abstain from pressing or discussing their opinion for the present in order to facilitate a speedy and amicable settlement.

In the course of a few days Lord Salisbury sent the undermentioned despatch to Sir F. Lascelles:—

Baron von Eckardstein informed me to-day (Jan., 10), with reference to seizure of mail steamers for contraband of war, that considerable anxiety was expressed in Berlin that some arrangement should be come to on this question. I said there were many difficulties regarding this question which I was ready to discuss with the German Government, but that orders had been given for the present that no more mail steamers were to be arrested on suspicion alone until further orders. I observed that the term mail steamer could not safely be applied to any steamer that had a bag of letters on board and that it required definition. We understood by mail steamers steamers of subsidised lines, and consequently owned by persons whom the German Government considered as respectable. He further urged that we should extend the arrangement of giving up the examination of ships at Aden to all places equidistant with Aden from Delagoa Bay. I said we did not object to this proposal. With this information he appeared satisfied.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE GERMAN DESPATCHES.—LORD SALISBURY'S PROTEST.

Lord Salisbury again returns to the subject of Count Hatzfeldt's Note regarding the search of the *General* in a despatch to the British Ambassador on Jan., 17. He says:—

I received with some surprise a communication from the representative of a Power with whom her Majesty's Government believe themselves to be on the most friendly terms—worded in so abrupt a manner and couched in language which imputed to her Majesty's naval commanders that they had shown a disrespect to international law, and placed unnecessary impediments in the way of neutral commerce. There is no foundation for these imputations.

The Foreign Secretary then gives the facts of the case, and, in conclusion, remarks:—

Until they receive the detailed reports, which will reach them by mail, her Majesty's Government cannot decide whether the British naval officers in any respect exceeded the right of search accorded by international practice to belligerents. They recognise, however, that in the case of steamers carrying mails the right should be exercised with all possible consideration, and only resorted to when the circumstances are clearly such as to justify the gravest suspicion. They regret the inconvenience which has been caused on the occasion.

Sir. F. Lascelles, on Jan., 19, acknowledged the foregoing despatch, and stated that as he knew Count Bulow was to reply to an interpellation in the Reichstag on the question of the seizures, he called upon Baron von Richthofen, and begged him to communicate the substance of his forthcoming despatch, and "more especially the passage in which your lordship animadverts on the abrupt language of Count Hatzfeldt. It was evident that your lordship resented the tone and language of Count Hatzfeldt's Note, and I was anxious that this fact should be brought to Count Bulow's notice before he made his speech in the Reichstag."

PRECEDENTS IN 1863.

There is also published as a parliamentary paper the correspondence relating to the seizure of two British vessels by United States cruisers in 1863. The German Ambassador had cited the view then taken by the British Government in support of the German contention on the present occasion but Lord Salisbury replied that Count Hatzfeldt had incorrectly quoted some of the facts, and that her Majesty's Government never protested against, or expressed any dissent from the decision of the American Prize Court in that case.

MLLE. HENRIOT, the unfortunate young actress who lost her life in the fire at the Theatre Francais, was only 23 years of age. She came of a family of talented theatrical artistes. Her grandmother was an actress of repute, and her mother is at the moment a leading member of the company at the Theatre Antoine. Mlle. Heuriot herself but a short time ago took first prize for comedy at the Conservatoire, and before proceeding to the Comedie had been engaged at the Odeon, where her mother also formerly played; her first appearance at the classic house was in Rostand's "Les comanesque"; she lately acted in Alex. Dumas "Diane, de Lys," as one of the fashionable ladies in the ball scence at Dianes; the night before her terrible death she had won the plaudits of a large audience.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN NATIVE REGIMENTS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 12, Mr. Buchanan asked whether the British Government intended to pay the Indian Government a capitation grant for the two native regiments it is taking from India similar to the capitation grant which it obtains from India on every British soldier borne on the Indian establishment.

Mr. Powell Williams; The Imperial Government defrays the actual charges for recruiting as claimed by the Indian Government in the case of these regiments, instead of paying a capitation grant.

HOWITZER BATTERIES IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, March 13, Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to horse the 5·4 howitzer siege batteries now in India; and whether these siege guns are taken on manoeuvres and to camps of exercises, and in what way they differ essentially from the 5-inch howitzer, which is not a siege gun.

Lord G. Hamilton said it is proposed to substitute horses for elephants and bullocks in the equipment of 5·4-inch howitzer batteries in India. These howitzers are taken to manoeuvres and camps of exercise. They differ from the 5-inch howitzer in throwing a 60-lb. instead of a 50-lb. shell, while their total weight behind team is about 6 cwt. greater.

Mr. Arnold-Forster asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian War Department continue to insist upon the manufacture of a 5·4 howitzer, carrying a 60-lb. projectile, in view of the fact that there is no other gun of this calibre in her Majesty's service by sea or land; that the guns adopted by the War Office for service out of India are a 5-inch gun with a 50-lb. projectile, and a 6-inch gun with 100-lb. projectile; and, will he explain what public advantage attaches to the retention of this weapon.

Lord G. Hamilton:—I cannot say weather the manufacture of the 5·4-in. howitzer will be continued. It is not intended that more than two heavy batteries in India shall be armed with this weapon, and there are already in India a sufficient number of these howitzers for that purpose. I fully recognise the importance of securing uniformity of pattern between the Indian and home services; but, as has been stated more than once in this House, there were special grounds for the introduction of this particular howitzer. It has, according to the latest official report from India, proved itself a simple and powerful weapon, calculated to form a valuable addition to a field army; and its withdrawal from service would involve a serious sacrifice of public money.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

On Thursday, March 15, Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will specify the various forms of employment provided at the famine relief works; and whether he can state approximately the number of persons employed on breaking metal for roads, on excavating tanks, and on constructing embankments for railways.

Lord G. Hamilton: The hon. gentleman in the latter part of his question, has enumerated the principal forms of employment provided for those who need relief in the famine districts—namely, the construction of roads, of irrigation works, and of railways. Under each of those heads many different kinds of labour are comprised, and the object of the authorities is, as far as possible, to adapt the works to the habits and capacities of the workers; but I am afraid I cannot give a complete statement either as to the nature of those various employments, or of the number of persons engaged on the relief works.

TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION WITH RUSSIA.

Sir J. Leng on behalf of Sir E. Sassoon, asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information to the effect that the telegraphic convention with Russia has been renewed by the Indo-European Company on the basis of a return of 17 1-2 per cent. to that Government from the gross earnings of that company; and whether this arrangement has been concluded with the knowledge of and after consultation with the Indian Government, as one of the joint purse partners.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information as to the renewal of the agreement between the Indo-European Company and the Russian Government, nor has the Indian Government, so far as I am aware, been consulted on the subject.

THE POST OF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Lloyd Morgan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, when the post of chief Presidency magistrate of Madras recently became vacant, it was given to an officer of the Madras police who had no judicial experience; whether similar posts in Bombay and Calcutta are always filled by lawyers of experience; and whether Mr. W. E. Clarke had invariably acted as chief Presidency magistrate of Madras whenever a temporary vacancy occurred within the last few years; whether he was so acting within a short time of the last vacancy occurring; and whether in the event of any such vacancy occurring in future Madras will adopt the same course as that followed in filling the similar posts in Bombay and Calcutta.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no knowledge of the appointments referred to in the hon. member's question. The power to make it rests entirely with the Government of Madras, and I am not aware of any sufficient reason for interfering with their discretion and responsibility in this matter. I believe that in Madras there are recent precedents for appointing to this post officers whose experience has been confined to police business, and that the results have been quite satisfactory.

KANTY CHANDRA MOOKERJEE.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table the memorial of Kanty Chandra Mookerjee, addressed to him under date of Dec. 22, 1897—together with the papers therein referred to.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no memorial from the person named in the hon. member's question bearing the date mentioned in the paper. A memorial dated Dec. 22, 1897, has, however, been received, in which the memorialist appealed against orders passed in 1889 dismissing him from Government service and refusing him a pension. I saw no reason to interfere. The papers do not appear to be of sufficient importance to be presented to Parliament.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Stevenson.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he is now able to report the result of the representations made to the Sublime Porte by her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople respecting the claims of British Indian pilgrims who were robbed and murdered by Arab brigands on the highway between Jeddah and Mecca in the years 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898. (Friday, March 16.)

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask the Civil Lord of the Admiralty: What has been the naval expenditure on the naval depot at Wei-hai-wei up to the present time, as compared with the Estimates laid before Parliament, and excluding expenditure from Army Votes on engineer and garrison services. (Monday, March 19.)

Sir Charles Dilke.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affair: Whether he can inform the House whether any, and, if so, what award has been given by the counsel to whom the longstanding dispute about an English firm's ejection by the Siamese Government from the Bankok Khorat railway contract was last year submitted for arbitration. (Friday, March 16.)

Mr. Kimber.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now state whether many important petitions have been presented to the Punjab authorities from loyal sirdars of the Cis Sutlej territory of the Punjab, praying for relief from uncertainty and for recognition by Government of the rule of primogeniture in the succession to their respective estates, and whether there has been any delay or want of uniformity on the part of local officials in reporting on and dealing with such petitions; and whether he can now grant a return giving copies of the petitions and correspondence in respect of which, on May 11 last, he was pleased to state that he would make a reference to the Government of India. (Monday, March 19.)

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The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

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ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

THE 40th annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom opened at the Hotel Metropole on march 13. High appreciation was expressed of the great services rendered to the Association by Sir Stafford Northcote before his appointment as Governor of Bombay necessitated his resignation of the chairmanship, and it was said that had the whole country been scoured a better successor than Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) could not have been found. His absence on that occasion owing to illness was much regretted.

TRADE ROUTE TO CHINA.

Mr. H. F. Hibbert (Blackburn) moved the following resolution:—"That, seeing a practicable route has been discovered between Burma and the upper reaches of the Yang-tse, her Majesty's Government be asked either to undertake the construction of a railway from Kunlon Ferry through Yunnan to Sze-chuan, or take steps to insure that British promoters who may take the work in hand shall have reasonable security for the capital which they may invest in it."

Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., in seconding, described some of his experience in the Far East during the eight months which he spent there in studying the commercial and political situation. As a result of that extended tour, in the course of which he traversed about 3,000 miles of the inland waterways of China and visited most of the great centres of commercial and political interest, he gained invaluable information, which he proposed at the first suitable opportunity to lay before the House of Commons. China, with its 400,000,000 of population, its fertile soil, and great mineral wealth, presented to them almost unlimited opportunities for the expansion of trade and commerce. The province of Sze-chuan, so far as he had the opportunity of seeing it, was garden—a country of peace, plenty, prosperity, and civilisation. The question of the condition and prosperity of Sze-chuan vitally affected the question whether or not it was desirable to connect that region with Burma. A railway which would have at one end of it an empire like India and at the other the great empire of China was a railway project second to none in the world for future possibilities. One could not but feel it was high time the British Government sought to uphold commercial and political interests in China by the construction of the proposed line. The future of British commerce was seriously endangered if they allowed France to get in front of them to South-West China and to draw trade in that direction.

Mr. A. Lee (Bristol) opposed the motion on the ground that the British ought not to be taxed for the construction of railways in any foreign country.

After further discussion, in which Mr. E. Helm (Manchester), the Rev. F. Sanderson (Worcester), Mr. M. Zossenheim (Leeds), Mr. G. Wyke (Bury), and others took part, the motion was adopted, and it was decided to forward a copy to the Prime Minister, with a view, if necessary, of a deputation waiting upon him on the subject.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Walton, M.P., moved, on behalf of the executive council:—"That this Association urges upon her Majesty's Government the desirability of separating the railway accounts of India from the general accounts of that empire, and is of opinion that exceptional expenditure caused by famine and plague should not be allowed to delay the construction, especially of feeder lines, which there is every reason to believe would not only pay well in themselves, but also increase the profits of the main trunk lines with which they connect. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Marquess of Salisbury, the Secretary of State for India, and, if necessary, a deputation be appointed to wait upon him." He regretted to find that, owing to the exceptional expenditure on famine and plague, railway construction was for the time being practically stopped in India. His contention was that the railways of India ought to be separated from the general finances of India and treated upon their merits. The construction of railways, instead of being stopped, ought to be pressed on more rapidly than ever, because the opening up of the country would lessen the chances of the recurrence of famine and plague.

Mr. Helm (Manchester) seconded the motion.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., said this question was one of very great interest. He was prepared to admit that it would be desirable to separate the railway accounts from the other accounts, and that enormous benefits might result from the extension of railroads in India. Mr. Walton had well spoken as to what might be done by way of feeder lines in the way of opening up the country, for, populated as many of the districts of India were, there were also districts which were still under-populated. But he wished to utter a word of warning upon the subject of railroad construction. Railways could not become reproductive at once, and the opinion of those whom he had consulted in India was that there was only one danger which threatened British rule in India—the over-taxation of the people. They must not press taxation too far, and must bear in mind the very distressed condition of a large portion of the population of India. We had done much for India, but we could only retain the affection and loyalty of the people by making the burden of rule press as little as possible upon them.

Mr. Cox (Liverpool) and Mr. Whittaker (Blackburn) supported the motion, which was agreed to.

During the day several other matters having a direct bearing on comerce were discussed.

The Chambers continued their meeting on March 14, when a resolution, moved by Sir Nevile Lubbock advocating the negotiation of a convention with other countries which would exclude bounty-fed sugar from the territories of the contracting Powers, was rejected, after discussion, by 42 to 26 votes. Resolutions were carried in reference to licenses on companies in Cape Colony, commercial travellers' licenses, municipal trading, and other subjects, and an invitation from the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris to the association to hold their autumn meeting this year in Paris was cordially accepted.

In the evening the annual banquet of the association was held; among the speakers were Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, and Sir E. Sassoon, M. P.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1900.

1. It is notified for information that a Board of Officers will assemble at the Town Hall, on Wednesday the 11th April at 5.45 a.m. to examine candidates for Proficiency Certificates.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet this week as follows:—Tuesday the 3rd April outside the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, 6.30 p.m.

Thursday the 5th April Nesbit Lane Headquarters at 9 p.m. All intending candidates from both Companies should endeavour to attend both these parades.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Caroline Association Committee at the Corps Club on Wednesday the 4th April, at 6.30 p.m.

4. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters before Wednesday next the 4th instant for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

5. Leave of absence for six months in Extension has been granted to Gr J Beadle from the 18th March 1900.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICES.

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